

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

No. 77.

BELTS.

Come and see our assortment of Belts. We have several new lots of fine Leather Belts of all shades and kinds—Sterling Silver Mounted and Plain. Also many kinds of Sterling Mounted Cloth Belts. They are the newest and best in the market, and at exceptionally low prices.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

JEWELLERS
47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

In These Days

Of practical buying and selling, right goods and right prices must be kept ever in sight. Child's White Wash Gloves, 2 prs for 25c. Misses' Lacing Kid Gloves, tans and Blacks. Hemstitch Handkerchief, with initial, 5c. Ladies' Black Summer Hose, 10c. New Belts, 40c. Ox Blood Leather Belts, 50c. Latest Style Blouses, 60c. \$4.50 Feather Fans in black and natural, \$2.20. "Yacht" Washing Ties, 2 for 25c. Good Kid Gloves, all colors, fancy backs, \$1.00. Knitting Silk Spools (B. & A.) all colors, 5c. New Black Lustres, from 25c. Extra Heavy White Shirting, 12 yards for \$1.00; regular 12½c. Real P. D. Corsets, all sizes, \$1.15. Etc., etc.

The Westside

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

WEILER BROS.

CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH

HAMMOCKS
CAMP BEDSTEADS
CAMPING UTENSILS
FOR COOKING, ETC.
FILTERS
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
WIKE MEAT COVERS.

.... FOR

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' STORE.

TABLE KNIVES, PLATED FORKS, SCISSORS and SHEARS,
DESSERT KNIVES, POCKET KNIVES, PLATED SPOONS,
TABLE CARVERS, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS,

And a Complete Shaving Outfit, at

FOX'S, 78 Government Street.

BINOCULARS.

FIELD... GLASSES
AND
MARINE GLASSES

Just to hand, our direct importation of the finest goods made. The largest assortment ever shown in British Columbia.
See our Extra High Power, 12 Lens Glasses. The finest produced.

F. W. NOLTE & CO.,

The Opticians, 37 Fort St.

VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES

THE OLD RELIABLE

10c.. PER PACKAGE ..10c

17 PRIZE MEDALS.

M. S. KIMBALL

Rochester, N. Y.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

You do not require so much to be informed as to be REMINDED that.

TAMILKANDE TEA

Lead Packets Only.

NEVER IN BULK.

ALL GROCERS.

SIMON LIESER & CO., AGENTS

BLUE LABEL 60c.
WHITE " 50c.
RED " 40c.

For aroma and purity
exceeds all others.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Tenders for the erection of a dwelling house for W. C. Brown, Sonoma. Plans and specifications to be seen at C. Dobson's, Duncan's station. All tenders to be in by last day of June. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. m29-22

JESUS CHRIST as a King—He is not yet seated upon the throne of His glory, but will be at His second coming—(Matt. xxv, 30); when He will build again the tabernacle of David (Acts xv, 16; Amos ix, 11), and rule the earth in righteousness (Jeremiah xxiii, 5, 6; Luke i, 30-33). Meeting in A.O.U.W. Hall, up-stairs, Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. No collection. m20-11

HAVE YOU seen the Steamers convertible tugs?—Based on the market, At John Harnley & Co.'s, corner of Government and Johnson streets.

LINSEED OIL—Guaranteed pure English oil, at 60c. per gallon, in 4 gallon tins; pure lead, 66 per 100 lbs.; Elephant, 63.50 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, Fort street.

REPORTS ON MINES—W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S., M.E. The Victoria Metallurgical Works, Victoria, B.C.

45.00—No. 1 double screened household coal per ton of 2000 lbs., delivered to any part of the city. Balfour & Hall, 100 Government street, 25 Store street.

MELLOR'S bath tub enamel is the only reliable enamel for baths; new designs in wall papers. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

FOUND—You don't have to pay credit prices for your boots and shoes repaired at C. Nangle's Repairing Depot, 54 Fort street; prize boot and shoemaker; 14 years foreman to H. Mansell. Men's solid iron 60c.; ladies' from 40c.; Misses' from 30c.; children's, 25c. Remember the number, 56 Fort street.

LEWIS HALL, D.D.S., DENTIST.
Special attention given to porcelain jackets. Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets. Telephone 557. m27

Point Ellice Bridge Disaster.
The relatives and friends of the victims of the Point Ellice Bridge Disaster are requested to meet at the Cemetery on Sunday next, at 2:30 p.m., to commemorate and decorate the graves of the departed. Rev. P. H. McEwen will deliver an address. Friends are requested to donate flowers.

W. P. FULLERTON,
Secretary Point Ellice Bridge Association.

SALE OF THE
TO-NIGHT

As usual, at 7 p.m., at our rooms, 123 Government street, Ladies', Gents' and Boys' Clothing; Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes; Jewelry of every description; silver and gold watches; silver Cutlery and a lot of Furniture, etc., etc. Don't miss this sale. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Waltham and Elgin Watches, in strong cases, from \$5

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
64 YATES STREET.

Clean Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Shaft, \$1.25.
Guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

WARS ARE NOW SHORT.

The war between Turkey and Greece has lasted three weeks. The war between Japan and China lasted six months. The French declared war against Germany in July and Sedan fell in the following September. Austria was brought to her knees in six weeks after the outbreak of hostilities with Prussia in 1866. The Danes in their war against Prussia and Austria in 1864 held out about six months. Serbia declared war on Turkey July 2, 1876, and begged the powers to "mediate" 53 days later. Russia declared war on Turkey April 24, 1877, and on December 12 the Porte requested the mediation of the powers. The South and Central American wars during the past quarter century have for the most part been short, and even the Crimean war, which took place over 40 years ago, lasted but about two years. It is curious to note that since the Crimean war, there has not been a war lasting over a year, the one great exception being our own civil war, which lasted four years.

Mr. Andrew Lang's new book, "Puck of the Pook," caused considerable indignation in the Highlands of Scotland on account of the identification of Macdonald of Glenelg with the spy who signed himself "Puck," and gave King George's government information as to the whereabouts and doings of the Young Pretender on the continent. A leading antagonist of this view was one of the best known antiquarians in Scotland, Mr. A. H. Millard, F. S. A. Mr. Millard, however, was in London recently, and Mr. Lang showed him "Puck's" real name, a compromise that of Macdonald's in his manuscript; and Mr. Millard says he is forced to admit that the two were one, and that Macdonald must make his place with the traitors.

GERMANY DON'T LIKE IT.

Thinks the New Canadian Tariff will be "Unworkable."

London, May 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: German opinion is general that the Canadian tariff will prove unworkable. It is remarked that Canada might complacently see England denounce the German treaty, since the Canadian exports to Germany from 1866 to 1895 only totalled \$1,000,000 marks, while the German exports to Canada during the same period exceeded 50,000,000 marks. But it is argued that England in view of her own export interests, will think ten times before denouncing the treaty. The Deutsche Nachrichten says it is ridiculous to argue that the commercial treaties of England with foreign powers only apply to Canada when ratified by the approval of the Canadian government, as England undertook certain obligations on behalf of her colonies, and must settle the question between herself and Canada.

PAPAL ENCICLICAL.

Important Communication from the Pope to Apostolic Delegation.

New York, May 29.—A special from Washington to the Journal and Advertiser says: "An important encyclical from the Pope arrived at the apostolic delegation to-day. The letter is addressed to all primates, patriarchs, archbishops, bishops and other ordinaries having jurisdiction and communication with the Apostolic See. A copy of the document is now being addressed to every member of the American hierarchy by officials of the Apostolic delegation. The subject of the encyclical is to present the pontiff's favorite theme, namely, the union of all Christian churches with the See of Rome, and an official and final papal declaration regarding the claims of the Eastern and Anglican churches to Apostolic succession. The document is one of the longest of Pope Leo's papers. It covers more than thirty pages of finely printed Latin. In beginning the letter, after praying the important part of the Holy Ghost exercises in the sanctification of the human race and the unification of all men in the same religious belief, Pope Leo makes the following decree to be henceforth incumbent on the entire Catholic world: 'We therefore decree and order in this year that Novena be celebrated with Pontificat in all cathedrals and churches, and if the bishops think wise, in all the churches and chapels.'

THE ROW IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Redmond Creates a Disturbance Over Irish Affairs.

London, May 28.—The disturbance in the house of commons yesterday took place during the committee vote for the maintenance of harbors. Mr. Clancy declared that Ireland was overtaxed to keep up English establishments. The chairman said that the statement was not relevant and called Mr. Clancy to order. Mr. Redmond rose and made the same statement. The chairman called him to order, and when Mr. Redmond persisted in speaking he was ordered to resume his seat. This he refused to do, whereupon he was named. The president of the board of trade, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, moved Mr. Redmond's suspension, which was adopted by a vote of 223 to 32. When the house resumed regular business the matter was reported to the Speaker, Mr. William Court-Guy, and the house confirmed the suspension by a vote of 238 to 52, several anti-Parnellites supporting the Parnellite minority. The house went again into committee and Mr. Clancy persisted on the same lines as Mr. Redmond. The chairman ordered him to withdraw. He refused to do so, and the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to remove him. Mr. Wm. Redmond shouted "Send for the Horse Guards." The sergeant-at-arms proceeded to Mr. Clancy's seat, an immediate on his arrest the speaker arose and withdrew from the official.

Mr. Redmond said: "Opinions may differ as to what is disorder, I consider it is not only disorder, but grossly criminal to not only rob a convener, but to gag its representatives. I shall take every opportunity of obnoxious to Ireland taking part in a single one of these votes under the present circumstances. It has been abundantly proved that Ireland is overtaxed." The chairman here interrupted Mr. Redmond, and the latter persisting was removed by the sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Field, after having been repeatedly called to order was told to withdraw, which he did, saying: "I obey."

PREPARING FOR WAR

Great Britain Will Transfer an Army Corps of 30,000 Men to South Africa.

Activity Displayed at the Quarters of Army Service Corps in London and Other Points.

London, May 28.—The report circulated some time ago that in view of the unsettled conditions prevailing in South Africa the government had decided to transport an army corps of 30,000 men to that locality is now confirmed by the activity displayed at the quarters of the army service corps in London, Aldershot, Woolwich, Shorncliffe, Portsmouth, Curragh and Davenport.

In addition to the 30,000 fighting men the expedition will include 800 horses, 25,000 mules, 2,400 wagons and 350 carts for transport purposes.

The members of the army reserve in Natal have been notified to hold themselves in readiness. The Transvaal, it is reported, has instructed its field force to thoroughly patrol the Natal borders and report instantly any suspicious movement.

A circular has been distributed in the Cape and Free State from the Transvaal calling upon all Afrikaners for help.

JUBILEE HONORS.

The List Definitely Closed—Premier Laurier Among the Recipients.

London, May 29.—The list of Jubilee honors has been definitely closed, and notice given to the aspirants that the names cannot under any circumstances be added to the list. It is stated semi-officially that the kings of Wurtemberg and Portugal, Duke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, and Grand Duke Sergei of Russia, will be made Knights of the Garter; that Prince Albert of Prussia and Prince Rupert of Bavaria will be made Knights of the Garter; that Prince Albert of Prussia and Prince Rupert of Bavaria will be made Knights of the Garter.

The honor of knighthood will be conferred upon hundreds of people, including the premier of Canada, Hon. Mr. W. A. R. Laurier, and Mr. Alfred Morrisworth, proprietor of the Daily Mail, the Evening News, and sixteen other journals.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Constantine Attempts Suicide—Sultan Assumes the Aggressive.

Paris, May 29.—The Athens correspondent of the Journal asserts that Crown Prince Constantine, after the retreat from Dikomo, attempted to commit suicide with a revolver on learning of the intense feeling against him. He was prevented by his officers.

Athens, May 29.—The Turks have occupied position at Teoposantos. The Greek government has protested against this movement to the representatives of the powers.

MCKINLEY'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Whiteley Reid Appointed to Attend the Diamond Jubilee.

Washington, May 29.—The president to-day signed a commission appointing Whiteley Reid as special ambassador to represent him at the approaching Jubilee celebration. Reid will sail on June 2.

Cuba News.

London, May 28.—The correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg says: An important and far-reaching new law forbids the carrying of trade by sea in foreign vessels and under any but the Russian flag between all Russian ports of the Baltic and the Black Sea and the Pacific coast. The new law will not go into operation until 1900.

Rome, May 29.—Pietro Acciuto, the anarchist who on April 22 attempted to stab King Humbert, was sentenced to-day to the galleys for life.

Vienna, May 29.—Hessler, a member of the Reichsrath, has been challenged by a number of members of the right party because during yesterday's sitting of the Reichsrath he called members of the right scoundrels. Hessler, it is said, will accept several of the challenges.

American.

Minneapolis, May 29.—The Hubbard Milling Company and R. D. Hubbard failed to-day. Liabilities, \$500,000; assets, not over \$350,000. The failure was brought about by the continued stock, of which he held an amount valued a short time ago at \$350,000, also cattle losses of \$150,000 at Miles City.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Laurier Decides That Great Britain Is Only Country to Receive Preferential Trade.

Contract Between Dominion Government and Peterson's Regarding Fast Line.

Ottawa, May 29.—Parliament was in committee on the preferential clause in the tariff resolutions at yesterday evening's session. Mr. Foster states that other amendments will be offered and a Conservative caucus has been called for Tuesday morning to agree on them.

Mr. Laurier, in the course of his speech, said the government had looked over the tariffs of the whole world and decided that Great Britain is the only country to receive preferential treatment, with the possible addition of New South Wales.

Sir Richard Cartwright last night brought down a copy of the contract with Peterson, Tait & Co., for the first Atlantic service. The vessels are to have a speed of twenty-one knots, and to make not less than 900 miles a day; to be equal in every respect to the Ladonia, Campania and such vessels; the subsidy to be \$150,000, of which the British government will pay one-third. Two steamers are to be ready by May 31st, 1898, the other two by May 1st, 1899. The service is to be fortnightly while there are only two vessels, and weekly when there are four. The route is to be Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal and Halifax or St. John in winter. The vessels are not to go into any foreign port or to be allowed to accept a subsidy from any foreign government, or to make discrimination in freight rates.

Mr. Bostock will ask why Inspector McNab made a trip to Ashcroft in the spring of 1896, what were his instructions, and who paid his expenses.

Premier Turner, of British Columbia, arrived yesterday afternoon and occupied a seat on the floor of the house last night.

SPAIN'S TROUBLES.

Political Crisis Continues—The Situation in Cuba.

Madrid, May 29.—The political crisis continues. The ministers report that the premier intends to suspend the sitting of the chamber next week in order to postpone until October the overthrow of the ministry. The Heraldo publishes a pessimistic article declaring that the United States is preparing to intervene "with peridy in Cuba," and asking if the Spanish nation will swallow the pill.

PERSONAL.

Arthur N. Rely and Charles F. Law, of Vancouver, are at the Driford.

Captain H. A. Mellon, Lloyd's agent at Vancouver, is at the Driford.

L. H. Smith and W. S. M. Burnes, of London, are guests at the Driford.

Dr. A. E. Verinder, wife and child, returned from California this morning.

Thomas Barnett, superintendent of the Consolidated Railway Company's lines on the Mainland, is at the Driford.

Mrs. James Vaughan, wife of Major-General James Vaughan, commanding the Straits Settlement forces, is a guest at the Mount Baker Hotel. She leaves on Monday by the Empress of India to join her husband in Singapore.

Judge E. J. Senkler, of the county court of Lincoln, Ont., Mrs. Senkler, their son, H. J. Senkler, barrister, of Vancouver, Mrs. H. J. Senkler, and the latter's mother, Mrs. A. N. Richards, came over from Vancouver last evening.

There died in Colonsay, Argyllshire, lately, Duncan Ban MacNeil, the youngest and last of a large family of nine, whose united ages make up the remarkable figure of 787 years. The nine, made up of six sons and three daughters, were all married and left families, many of them large—the descendants at present living in Scotland and Canada numbering several hundreds. Duncan, who died at the age of 91, had in his youth remarkable eyesight. He could see the stars in daylight, and on one occasion he described to his companions the rig of a vessel steering down upon them under strong press of canvas fully fifteen minutes before any other of the crew could see her. When Duncan Ban was born the most common name in Colonsay was Currie, the next being MacNeil. At the present time half the population is MacNeil and there is not a Currie in the island, the last who bore the name being Duncan's own wife, who died some ten years ago.

A native of Kilmaronock has intimated to erect and give to the town a new building at a cost of \$8,000, to be used as a public library and museum.

HIGH LIFE CIGARETTES.

CONTAIN NO ODOUR OF NICOTINE. DO NOT STAIN THE FINGERS. AND RETAIN FIRE.

AT H. SALMON'S.

AT ST. PETERS, ROME

Impressive Ceremony of Canonization
—Pope Leads the Services
In Person.

Grand Illumination of the Facade of
St. Peter's, the First in
Thirty Years.

Rome, May 27.—The canonization today of the Blessed Zaccaria, founder of the Order of Barnabites, and the Blessed Fourier de Maintenon, surnamed the Apostle of Lorraine, was the most impressive ceremony witnessed at St. Peter's since the abolition of the temporal power of the pope, the only difference being that this morning's ceremony and that which occurred under the aegis of the pope being that the external gates of St. Peter's were closed and tickets of admission to the cathedral had to be obtained. The huge basilica was thronged. It is estimated that 40,000 persons were present.

The approaches to the church were lined by Italian troops. Outside of building were the pontifical gendarmes and the Swiss pontifical guards. Young men belonging to the different Catholic societies under the direction of the pontifical chamberlains acted as ushers. From as early as 6 o'clock in the morning a stream of carriages and pedestrians set in toward the basilica, and by 8 o'clock St. Peter's was crowded. The interior was aglow with the lights of thousands of candles, which a force of 300 lay brothers commenced lighting at the altar, where the pontiff, surrounded by an immense picture of the Holy Trinity, was surrounded by banners depicting the miracles wrought by the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier.

After 8 o'clock the strains of "Ave Maria" heralded the approach of the inaugural procession from the Sistine chapel. It was headed by representatives of the mendicant and monastic orders, and was typical of the entire ecclesiastical orders from the students to the nuns, patriarchs and cardinals, culminating in the venerable figure of the pontiff, Leo XIII., attended by the bearers of the traditional flabell. His holiness wore the pontifical tiara; in his left hand he carried a lighted candle, and with his right hand he blessed the people while traversing the nave. The procession halted at the altar of the blessed sacrament to permit of the pope making adoration.

Then, after the pontifical noble guard had presented arms, his holiness proceeded to the altar and seated himself upon the throne, on the steps of which were grouped twelve assistant archbishops and bishops. The assembled dignitaries of the church made the customary reverence to the pontiff, the cardinals kissing his hand and receiving the accolade, the bishops kissing his hand and knee, and the minor prelates kissing his feet. This ceremony completed, the dignitaries of the church took their places in the stalls. The side seats of the apse were occupied by the princes and patriarchs of Rome, the Knights of Malta and the members of the diplomatic corps.

The ceremony of canonization followed. It was divided into three parts, namely, the request of the pope to grant the canonization, the proclamation canonizing the Blessed Zaccaria, and the Blessed Fourier, and the pontifical mass. Cardinal Gaetano Aloisi-Masella, prefect of the congregation of sacred rites, the advocate of the cause of canonization, formally demanded that the Blessed Fourier be inscribed on the roll of saints, making the demand direct, instant, urgent, and instantaneous. After the first request the pope intoned the litany of the saints. After the second request his holiness intoned the "Veni Creator." After the third request his holiness wearing the mitre of doctor of the church, proclaimed the official act of proclamation and afterward intoned the Te Deum, in which the entire congregation joined. At the same time the bells of the vatican and of the basilica were tolled, and they set ringing the bells of all the churches in Rome.

The canonization being completed, Cardinal Luigi Orselli di Santo Stefano, dean of the sacred college, and camerlengo of the holy Roman church, celebrated mass.

The offertory followed, at which special gifts, emblematic of the canonization, were presented to the pope. They included five colored, decorated candles, two loaves of bread, embossed with the arms of Leo XIII. in gold and silver, two cakes, one gilded and containing water, and three cages. In the first cage were turtle doves, in the second were rock doves, and the third contained smaller birds, all symbolic of the virtues of the Blessed Zaccaria and the Blessed Fourier, whose names had just been inscribed on the hagiological calendar. The music was chanted by the choir of the Sistine chapel, and at the moment of the elevation the famous silver trumpets played a prelude to the chorus by several hundred children stationed in the gallery of the dome. The effect of the childish voices descending from the great height was very beautiful.

After the mass the procession returned to the vatican in the same order as it came, and subsequently the gates of St. Peter's were opened to permit the general public to view the decorations.

Tonight there was a grand illumination of the facade of St. Peter's for the first time in thirty years. All the church bells in the city were rung.

How many people are ashamed to go into company on account of a foul-smelling breath, caused from catarrh or cold in the head? If they would study their own interests they would soon have sweet breath like their neighbors. There is one sure cure for catarrh and that is Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. Give one blow through the blowers and you get immediate relief. Price, including blower, 25 cents.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy, Furthest and Best

AN OPEN SWITCH.

Causes a Head-End Collision on the D. & R. G.

Denver, Colo., May 28.—A special to the Times from Greenwood Springs, Colo., says: A extra freight going west on the Denver and Rio Grande ran upon the Culebra siding this morning to show No. 4 passenger, Atlantic express, to pass. The switch was left open. The first section of the passenger train into the open switch, derailing the engine, mail and baggage cars and one passenger coach. Engineer John West and fireman Denny Donahue were instantly killed. The passengers were shaken up and had to be rescued through holes cut in the coach. Some were bruised and cut, but it is thought none were seriously injured. All the passengers on the wrecked section were brought to Greenwood on the second section. Those requiring medical attention are:

Miss I. Brown, Los Angeles, Cal.; head cut, badly shocked; Miss Porter of Maine, arm crushed, severe nervous shock; Miss S. A. Ayres, Minneapolis, limb crushed, body bruised; daughter of Mrs. Nelson, Lincoln, Neb., gas in side of head; Mrs. Sarah B. Barrows, missionary from Monmouth, Ind., severely injured to spine, nervous prostration.

The blame for the accident seems to rest with the brakeman of the freight, who left the switch open. Engineer West, seeing the open switch, blew his whistle, reversed his engine and stuck to his post. But for his prompt action many would have been killed. The accident occurred at a dangerous point on the bank of the Rio Grande river where a little more momentum would have precipitated the entire train into the water.

A REMARKABLE CASE

DOCTORS COULD NOT AGREE AS TO THE TROUBLE.

A New Brunswick Lady the Victim—Suffered Thirty Years—The Attack Caused Partial Blindness and a Feeling of Semi-Paralysis.

From the Woodstock, N.S., Sentinel.
Mrs. E. P. Ross, of Riley Brook, N.B., says: "I have been a sufferer for thirty years, and I am sure I would still be in the same lamentable condition had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was married at the age of twenty, and am now fifty-one years old. I always enjoyed good health until after my first child was born. About a month later the illness attacked me which has since made my life miserable. I consulted different doctors, but they did not agree as to the nature of my trouble. One said it was a species of paralysis. Others said symptoms of fits. I would be feeling very well when I would suddenly have a sensation of partial blindness, and everything before me would sparkle. Then my hand and arm on one side would become numb, and after about ten minutes the sensation would pass to my lower limbs, then my tongue would become affected, as would also my hearing. Voices, no matter how close to me, would seem dim and far away. These symptoms would last for about forty minutes, I would have a violent pain over the eyes, which would continue for twelve hours or more. Notwithstanding all that was done for me these spells were coming more frequently, and at last I would sometimes have two attacks a day. I was troubled with bronchitis, which added to my misery. I could not sew or knit or do any work that required close attention to it. All this trouble had never left me for years, and at the age of 48 I consulted another doctor. The medicine he gave me, however, made me worse instead of better. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was using the third box before I found any benefit, but by then there was a decided change. By the time I used twelve boxes I felt as well as I did in my young days. Every symptom of the trouble that had so long made my life miserable had disappeared. For eight months I did not use the pills, and was as well as ever I had been in my life. Then one morning I felt a slight attack of the old trouble and determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again. I got a box and took an occasional pill and have never since had any symptoms of the trouble. To say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders for me is putting it mildly, and I strongly urge their use on all who may be ill. Pink Pills were also of great benefit to a niece of mine, Miss Effie J. Brown. Her mother, Miss Helen Ross, was quite young and naturally fond of the care of the household devoted upon her, and as she grew up she became weak, easily tired, subject to headaches and her complexion was pale and waxy like.

A young lady teacher, who was boarding with the family, and who had used Pink Pills with great success, urged her to try them. The result was that she was soon enjoying the best of health and is a fine, robust young lady, who shows no traces of her former illness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insuring that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

How close to me, would seem dim and far away. These symptoms would last for about forty minutes, I would have a violent pain over the eyes, which would continue for twelve hours or more. Notwithstanding all that was done for me these spells were coming more frequently, and at last I would sometimes have two attacks a day. I was troubled with bronchitis, which added to my misery. I could not sew or knit or do any work that required close attention to it. All this trouble had never left me for years, and at the age of 48 I consulted another doctor. The medicine he gave me, however, made me worse instead of better. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was using the third box before I found any benefit, but by then there was a decided change. By the time I used twelve boxes I felt as well as I did in my young days. Every symptom of the trouble that had so long made my life miserable had disappeared. For eight months I did not use the pills, and was as well as ever I had been in my life. Then one morning I felt a slight attack of the old trouble and determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again. I got a box and took an occasional pill and have never since had any symptoms of the trouble. To say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders for me is putting it mildly, and I strongly urge their use on all who may be ill. Pink Pills were also of great benefit to a niece of mine, Miss Effie J. Brown. Her mother, Miss Helen Ross, was quite young and naturally fond of the care of the household devoted upon her, and as she grew up she became weak, easily tired, subject to headaches and her complexion was pale and waxy like.

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Ask your grocer for
Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy, Furthest and Best

ST. ELIAS EXPEDITION

Bryant Party Will Locate the 141st
Meridian—An Alaska Man's
Statement.

Location of the Mountain an Im-
portant Point—Great Britain
Fully Informed.

Seattle, May 28.—William M. Ebner, the well-known Juneau mining man, arrived from Washington City last night, whither he went to look after important interests of Alaska. It was Mr. Ebner who first started the boundary discussion in an interview published two years ago. Naturally this question was the uppermost one to be discussed in the capital, and Mr. Ebner called upon President McKinley, Secretaries Sherman, Gage and Bliss, and the only one of these whom Mr. Ebner found to be in the least conversant with the boundary question was Sherman. One of the assistant secretaries of the treasury, however, knew all about the question, for he had been in office during the thickest of the discussion.

"I stirred up the whole question," said Mr. Ebner, "and learned that people in the east generally do not realize its importance. They only know that it is something that Great Britain wants, and therefore must be worth having. President McKinley is a very busy man. He frankly admitted that he knew nothing about the question, but assured me that it would be investigated in due time. Among the other officials as well as the president, everything is new, and they have hardly gotten down to the bottom of such questions, as they may later on."

"This Bryant Mount St. Elias party is going up there to locate the 141st meridian, and for no other purpose. We understand we have no other knowledge of the location of that meridian than that bequeathed us by Vancouver. We do not know really whether Mount St. Elias is on the east or west side of it, but in all probability the British are fully informed. They have had their commissioners on the ground, and they very likely hate the exact location of the meridian as it relates to the position of the mountain. They concede to us that half the mountain is ours, and they must know what they are doing when they make such a concession. The point then, is that we naturally want to know if a little more does not belong to us when this case is conceded. If the Bryant party finds that the meridian is one the west side of the mountain, then of course the treaty will be adopted as proposed, with the mountain cut in two. Otherwise, it remains to be seen what may be done.

"It is not the mountain or the land that the British want, but the rights to one of our great interior settlements. Mr. Ebner, being asked for his views on the political situation in Alaska, as viewed from the result of his visit to Washington City, said:

"With all but one or two exceptions the officers will be selected from residents of Alaska. Charles S. Johnson has withdrawn his application for the governorship, and has applied for collector of customs. He might as well withdraw that application also. The next governor, in my opinion, will be John N. Fiedale. He was originally from New York, and later served several terms with credit in the legislature of Wyoming. A year ago he went to Cook Inlet and was then in Alaska for the first time. He has traveled all over the coast country and knows more about it than most men who have been there ten years. He is a scholarly man, and has influential friends all over the country. He will surely get the office, and when he does he will do Alaska more good than any other man that could be put in. I do not think that Mr. Brady, of Sitka, stands much show of getting the office against such a man as Mr. Fiedale. True, Mr. Brady is endorsed by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, but that will not count much of a figure in politics, as it might in other times.

"From one end of the country to the other are candidates for the Alaska marshaling. No one knows who may get it. I was a little surprised when Charles W. Young applied for the office. He is a wealthy business man in Juneau, and I would not have thought him willing to give up his time to the office. But the notion happened to take him, and he stands a fair chance with the president, for he has friends about as close to the administration as any other candidate. Mr. Ebner says that Alaska as a field for eastern investment is regarded highly, and he has succeeded in getting some good people in with him in mining development. Mr. Ebner has a large stamp mill only a few miles from Juneau operated under the name of the Ebner Gold Mining company. He has just organized the Windom Bay Mining company, sixty miles south of Juneau, near Sum Dum. He is on his way home and is accompanied by Mrs. Hoff and son, of Juneau.

THE DOOR TO GOOD HEALTH.

Is Through the Kidneys—Like a Well
Planned Sanitary System They Keep
the Human Body Healthy—Inter-
esting Story From Quebec.

The kidneys have very appropriately been described as the sanitary system of the human body. Let them become impervious and disease will quickly follow, and unless the obstructions are removed death will be the result. Mr. J. D. Locke, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., suffered for years from complicated kidney trouble, and spent over \$100 in efforts to secure relief; but no relief came until he used South American Kidney Cure. His statement is that four bottles completely cured him, and to-day he is in the enjoyment of sound health. In the most distressing cases this remedy gives relief in six hours.

Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them they will certainly please you.

—Five o'clock tea kettles, something that will take the place of a fire during the wet weather, heated by spirit lamps. Weller Bros.

A Veteran's Voice

Gives High Praise to Hood's
for Health

Blood Purified—Strength Built up—
Tobacco Habit Cured.

Many a veteran of the war, whose health was wrecked by wounds, exposure and privation, has found in Hood's Sarsaparilla just the tonic and blood reviving effects he needed. The following is one out of hundreds of letters from G. A. R. boys praising Hood's Sarsaparilla for health restored and strength renewed in declining years.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs: On account of the great benefit Hood's Sarsaparilla has been to me, I gladly write this, that others similarly afflicted may learn of the success of the medicine in my case and a positive cure for them. I had been

A Physical Wreck

since 1864, and had also been a constant smoker for 35 years. My wife purchased the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I commenced to take it to me to please her than anything else. One bottle after another was taken with increasing benefit. The effect was of a strengthening nature, toning up my whole system. After I had been taking the medicine a short time, I laid away my pipe and have not had any desire for the use of tobacco since. Hood's Sarsaparilla has thoroughly purified my blood and driven all poison out of my system. It has also done me

A Power of Good

physically, and I feel like a new and free man. Previously, I had tried a good many different times to stop smoking, and to regain my health, but I was unable to accomplish the former, so that my attempt for the latter was each time a failure. I am pleased to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier." J. R. McFADDEN, Ex-Commander New Post, No. 31, G. A. R., Dept. of Kansas, Brownsville, Wash.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any substitute; insist upon Hood's and only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, 51 per bottle; six for \$5.

not harmoniously with

Hood's Pills Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

The Trend of Commerce as Shown by
Bradstreet's and R. G. Dun & Co's
Trade Reports.

Improved Exports Reported from Pa-
cific Coast—Failures in Canada
and the U. S.

New York, May 29.—Bradstreet's says: The result of the spring trade in staples, which is now over, is disappointing. The most favorable features are the relative activity among woolen goods manufacturers, who are working on old orders; improved demand for shoes and leather; and the better demand for lumber in the west. Improved exports are reported from Pacific coast ports, but there is comparatively little gain in domestic trade, except in cattle, wool and hardware at Portland. Grain and fruit prospects in Washington are excellent. Among twenty of the most important staple products—only two, hides and wheat, have advanced, while one-half the number, cotton, lumber, coal, Rossmore, pig iron, steel billets, steel rails, prairie, sugar, pork and coffee are unchanged, although there is a nominal advance in the asking prices for Rossmore, pig and steel billets. Now that wool manufacturers have stocked up, wool is off, as are cotton goods when sold in quantity. Resin is lower, and among cereals, flour, Indian corn, and oats to which may be added hard and petroleum. R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: People are actually doing more business than they realize. They reckon by values, but these are much lower than in any previous year of prosperity, and leave little margin for profit. In quantity there is almost as much business done as in the years of greatest prosperity, and though the increase in population would call for a material expansion, the comparison is not discouraging. The recovery is slow, but more has been done on the whole in May than in April, while returns in April showed the volume of business only 10 per cent. smaller than that of the best year heretofore. Yet hesitation is doing its worst every week, and multitudes are waiting because of possibilities at Washington who ought to be swelling the demand for labor and the products of labor. Events have proved that the wheat going out is much larger than any of the markets expected. The output of corn, largely of the place of wheat in foreign consumption, is far beyond precedent or expectation, and for four weeks has been 9,320,000, against 6,001,086 last year. With liberal interior supplies, the price has declined a fraction.

Pig iron shows no change in price, but the market is not active. The market for pig is considered a relief as lessening the urgency to sell Southern pig to Northern markets. Tin and copper are stronger, but the tinplate makers have agreed upon an advance, though the best grades sell as before, at \$3.30, against \$3.80 for foreign.

Sales of boots and shoes are smaller in May than in any year since 1892, but makers who have made concessions in prices have orders for months ahead. Leather is weaker in tone, without much change in nominal quotations, while hides have been raised by packers in Chicago nearly as high as they were last February.

Canadian trade does not show improvement. Business is not active, nor are collections good at Montreal. The money market here is unchanged. At Toronto there is a fair trade in dry goods and hardware, but a lack of snap in wholesale trade generally, although prospects



IN some parts of the world fire is yet produced in this difficult and arduous way.

In Canada the people produce fire by the use of

E. B. Eddy's Matches.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Office at Bay's Livery, 109 Johnson street. Telephone 133; residence telephone 312; calls promptly attended to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. of orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Co., corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—A white cook; must be first-class; wages \$20; also a housemaid. Address Dr. McKeehan, Nanaimo.

FOR SALE.

VICTOR BICYCLES at \$105.00 are by far the best value on the market. To be had only at the agents, J. Barnsley & Co.'s, 119 Government street.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A furnished house of eight rooms, with bath, hot and cold water; 118 Port street, between Bannard and Quadra streets; rent cheap to a good tenant. Apply 114, two doors below.

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply R. Porter & Sons, Douglas street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE ART EXHIBIT at the Singer Mfg. Co. saleroom, 38 Broad street. All welcome. m25-4w

FUR SKINS dressed and dyed—Fur garments of every description made to order and repaired. Manufacturing and repairing of sealskin garments a specialty. S. Soupal, 42 Pandora St. m27-3t

A & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell, Gas and Tinsmiths. Dealers in hot water pipes of heating and cooking ranges, stoves, etc. Bishops' street, at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 129

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Victoria Loan Office,
43 Johnson Street.

MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly Private entrance Oriental Alley.
F. Landsberg, Prop.
P. O. Box 995. m25-1y

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria

Victoria Water Works

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after this date the use of water for sprinkling or irrigating purposes will not be permitted between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the afternoon. Persons infringing this regulation are liable to a fine of fifty cents for each infraction and to have the water shut off without notice.

JAS. L. RAYMER,
City Engineer.

City Hall, 23rd April, 1897.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may receive free of charge a full and complete opinion whether it is patentable. Communications are solicited. A special notice is given to inventors that the only way to secure a patent is to apply to a registered professional agent. The only way to secure a patent is to apply to a registered professional agent.

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THE BRIDGE TRIALS

Jury in the Patterson Case Find a Verdict Against the City for \$13,000.

Argument by Counsel and Judge's Charge—Question of Responsibility.

Vancouver, May 28.—When the case of Patterson vs. City of Victoria was adjourned last Saturday, the evidence for the defense was all in except the testimony of Capt. Grant. It was also intimated that an effort would be made to find and produce in court the floor beam.

The case was resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning before Mr. Justice McCall and a special jury.

Upon the names of the jury being called, Mr. J. G. Hutchinson failed to answer to his name.

His Lordship said he had received a telegram from Mr. Hutchinson that he had been unavoidably detained up the line. Court was accordingly adjourned.

Mr. Justice McCall resumed his seat at 1:30 p. m.

Capt. Wm. Grant was first called. Being sworn, he said he lived in Victoria near the Point Ellice bridge. His boat-house was on the north side of the span that gave way. It was about 300 feet away from the Victoria end of the span.

He was on his wharf on the south side of the bridge at the time of the accident, about 150 feet away from the bridge. He first heard a crack on the north side of the span on the Equinault end of the span.

He thought the car was a little further than the center of the span on the Equinault end. One of the strings under the rails made the cracking. It appeared to him that it was breaking at the western or Equinault end. The bridge settled at the northwest corner and the span came up the gorge.

The northwest corner was the lowest until the northeast corner gave way. Nothing fell from the bottom of the span. He saw one of the old beams last Wednesday. He was told it was beam No. 7.

The test hole in the beam wasn't more than a three-quarter inch hole. It had a plug in it. They thought it was a knot at first.

This concluded the evidence. Mr. Cassidy moved for a non-suit.

His Lordship said the motion could be renewed on the motion for judgment.

Mr. Taylor in addressing the jury said it would be worth while to consider the history of the bridge. He referred to the evidence. The expert witness had said that there was a probability that the iron used in the bridge was not as strong as it was figured at.

The iron was taken from the Alton Iron Works without having been inspected. It was not possible, the witness admitted, to detect a flaw in iron by mere eye inspection.

The expert witness had said that the bridge could be justly drawn as being that the tensile strength was not as great as it was represented to be. Mr. Warner had said that as an ordinary highway bridge it could have been improved upon.

He had also admitted that the original scheme of boring holes through the beams for hangers might have been improved upon by putting stirrups in instead. According to Mr. Warner, assuming that the iron and wood and construction were all first class, a load of 20 tons might go over the bridge once by the "skin of the teeth."

A load of 20 tons had several times passed over the bridge. The structure as it stood was simply a death trap for anyone to put such a load on it. The Provincial government had given the tramway company authority to run over the bridge. The weight of cars had been doubled. The city had no control over that, as the company derived originally the right of going across the bridge from the Provincial government.

The city limits had been extended afterward so as to include Point Ellice bridge. Mr. Warner had said that the bridge was too light and was insufficient for the strain it had been put to. He said that stringers had a tendency to stiffen the structure. Assuming that this was correct, if the bridge gave way under the weight of cars and trams, was it to be supposed for a moment that the three-inch plank could sustain the weight put upon it? He thought the idea was absurd.

The whole structure was of such a character and nature that if one part of the bridge gave way the whole thing would go. That was the condition of the bridge in 1892 when they came down to the auger hole that Cox swore he bored.

He had said he bored holes in floor beams one, two or three, and told how he remembered it. On the testimony Cox was the only man who did any boring.

Capt. Grant swore that the auger hole in No. 7 was only three-quarters of an inch in diameter, while Cox said that there was a larger hole in No. 3. How did Cox bore one hole of three-quarters of an inch and plug it with a piece of wood, and then bore the other with a larger auger and plug the hole with oakum loosely? Then the expert witnesses would have them believe that it was the little auger hole that caused the accident. They said that the presence of the auger hole would accelerate decay.

Now, did Mr. Cox bore that hole? Mr. Lockwood had examined the beam and he and Mr. Warner had made reference to it in their notes. City Engineer Wilmut and Mr. Bell spent half an hour in trying the find the hole, and couldn't. Mr. Gore couldn't find it. In 11 years the beam was there it must necessarily have become rotten.

Now Cox and Atterley, who was with him, said they bored both ends of the beam.

Mr. Davis questioned whether this last statement was according to the evidence.

Mr. Taylor read Cox's evidence, and said that the inference he had drawn was that Cox said they had bored both ends of the beam.

Continuing, Mr. Taylor said the point he wished to make was, that the whole calculation given by Messrs. Warner and Lockwood, the experts, was on the supposition that the beam was only bored at one end. Mr. Taylor then referred to the construction of the lateral rods and hangers. All the information the council had regarding the Point Ellice bridge was a short report stating that certain work had been done. How

could the council know that Cox had bored a hole in a beam and plugged it with oakum? There was no authorization by the council that the hole was to be plugged with oakum. If the hole was bored it could not have been the cause of the accident, as it was four years afterwards that the bridge fell. It must be inferred that the prime cause of the decay was because the beam was in for 11 years, which was too long. There was no part of the bridge strong enough, and he would ask them if they wouldn't say that the auger hole was only a little thing, and the bridge was no good in the first place. The changes which were made in the structure by the city were apparently well made.

In conclusion, Mr. Taylor said that he had come to Vancouver thinking that he would meet a hostile jury, but he hadn't. He thought they had followed the evidence very closely. He then referred to the question of damages.

Mr. Davis asked that Mr. Cox be recalled and questioned by His Lordship as to whether the beam was bored at the second end.

Continuing, Mr. Davis, in addressing the jury, said that with reference to what his learned friend had said, he would say that he (Mr. Taylor) had taken special care not to recall Cox or Atterley on the point mentioned. In this case the cause of the accident was the carelessness and negligence of a great number of men for a great number of years.

A corporation was not liable for sins of omission. Some municipal bodies in the east were liable for non-feasance, and he thought it might be a good thing here. If the city of Victoria was not legally liable, they were certainly morally liable. Could anything be more outrageous than the defence set up by counsel for the city? It was, as far as he could learn, that, owing to the fact that the bridge was improperly constructed, and that they did absolutely nothing, they couldn't be held liable. There were two questions: Did Cox bore the hole? and was the boring the cause of the accident? Referring to the question in dispute as to whether the beam was bored at both ends, he did not think that the evidence showed that this was the case.

Mr. Warner also said that there was no hole in the second end. A question of law, it did not matter at all if the city did not do the work in a competent manner. Wilmut should have told Cox how to bore the beams, and then he should have seen that they were plugged properly. Everything in Cox's and Atterley's evidence bore the stamp of truth. He did not see, after the way the beam was broken, that a hole, even if it existed, could have been found. To plug up the hole with oakum was worse than not plugging at all, as it only gave a chance for the water to lodge there.

Coming to the next point: Was the boring and the plugging the cause of the accident? Warner and Lockwood both stated that the boring of that hole was the cause of the accident, as it was, Mr. Davis contended, the first thing that broke. The city dared not ask Mr. Wilmut one word as to the cause of the fall of the bridge. The jury could draw their own conclusions from that. Mr. Bell said that he didn't think that the bridge went down by the floor beam having been broken. However, they had the evidence of Warner and the report of Waddell, than whom there was no higher authority in America, who both agreed that it was the breaking of the woodwork which caused the collapse of the bridge. It had been put in evidence that the ironwork had a factor of safety two or three times as high as high as the woodwork. Looking at the matter from a common sense point of view, was it a fact that the car was near floor beam No. 3, and it was a fact that No. 3 was broken, surely it was common sense that it was the cause of the accident. Now in No. 7 the holes and everything were the same as in No. 3, except the hole bored for testing, so that the inference would be that the difference between them was what caused the difference in effect. Was it not fair to assume that if No. 3 had been the same as No. 7 it would not have broken? Why had not the city regulated the traffic as they had since the accident?

Mr. Davis said he had several questions prepared for the jury to answer, the first of which was: What, if any, defect was the immediate cause of the collapse of the bridge, and to what was the defect due? He contended that this was the extra rotten condition of floor beam No. 3, and which was caused by the boring of the hole, and the plugging of it by Cox. The second question was: Was anything done by the defendants which assisted in the immediate cause of the accident? If so, what? He claimed that the cutting of the flooring assisted in the immediate cause of the accident.

In conclusion Mr. Davis referred to the question of damages, asking that \$13,000 be given to his client.

His Lordship then summed up briefly. The present action had been brought, he said, by Marion Patterson against the city of Victoria for pecuniary loss to herself and three children by an accident occurring on the 26th of May last, the accident, as is alleged, having been caused through the city's negligence. The jury would be able now, after the lapse of a year, to take a dispassionate view of the evidence, and to do when the horrors of the accident were still fresh in every mind. They ought not to allow their minds to be influenced by anything they had read in the newspapers or in the decision of other persons on evidence adduced. It was usual for the judge to lay down the law as applicable to the case, but he would leave them with the question of fact, for the law could not be said to be very well settled. He did not, therefore, propose to say anything about the law, but would confine his remarks to the facts. The jurors were the sole judges of the facts of the case, and if he inadvertently expressed any opinion, they were at perfect liberty to disregard that. The first question he would ask was as to the responsibility of the city in this bridge. Mr. Taylor had said that His Lordship would charge them that it was the law that the passage of a by-law was necessary for the city to take over the control of the bridge. The question would be, it seemed, as to whether the city did not

act as if they owned it. The bridge was built by the provincial government previous to 1891 for ordinary traffic. No car traffic then existed in Victoria. Afterwards the bridge was allowed to be used by the trams. Then a by-law was passed providing for the extension of the limits referred specifically to the bridge in question, as being included. It formed part of the highway, and there was no suggestion that the city dealt with it in any different manner from any other bridge in the city. The city of Victoria by-law 108, permitted the tramway company to lay tracks on the streets and bridges in the limits of the city, which was afterwards in 1894 ratified by an act of the legislature. Another question was: What led up to the particular circumstances in which the accident occurred? It would be necessary to consider the responsibility of the corporation for the use made by the company of the bridge. Another question was: What was the effect of these changes made in the bridge, apart from boring and apart from the question of the bridge being allowed to fall into disrepair? The addition of the sidewalk, of course, increased the load, and it was not absolutely necessary to have the floor divided for the admission of T rails. The new beams put in had been only 12x16 inches. The question was whether the whole bridge was materially weakened. It seemed to him that the stringers gave additional strength.

The whole matter could be taken into consideration. Another question was as to the boring which Cox said he did. Again, another was as to whether the boring of the hole caused the beam to become rotten. Another was whether the corporation might, with ordinary care, have found the state of non-repair in which the bridge was in sufficient time to prevent the accident. They had the advantage of expert testimony, plans, models, etc. Regarding the report of Mr. Waddell, read by Mr. Davis, it was not safe to base a verdict on his opinion on the way it was before the court.

As to the question of damages they were to consider that, while the income of the company might have increased, it might have decreased, or ceased altogether. They must take all the possibilities into consideration, and in assessing damages give so much for the widow and so much for each of the children. Although a disaster such as the one they were dealing with could hardly be conceived as happening in a civilized country, they were not to award vindictive damages. The real defendants were the rascals of Victoria.

His Lordship then read to the jury the questions as prepared.

Mr. Cassidy presented other questions, which His Lordship declined to submit to the jury.

The jury retired at 5:40 o'clock. After being out 20 minutes they were called in, and as they had some questions to answer that would take some time, court adjourned until it opened this morning.

On a morning when the trial was resumed the jury answered the questions as follows:

The corporation did control and manage the bridge. The bridge was not safe for tram traffic up to the time of the accident. Such use of the bridge was by agreement with the corporation.

The corporation had knowledge of the condition of the bridge in time to prevent the accident.

If the corporation had exercised ordinary care they could have become aware of the condition of the bridge in time to prevent the accident.

The corporation made no inquiry whether the bridge was safe of not before permitting trams to use it. Such knowledge could easily have been acquired.

The corporation suffered the bridge to fall into disrepair.

The changes made by the corporation, under the arrangement with it by the company, to the bridge did reduce the strength of the bridge to support trams passing over it.

The hole bored by Cox in beam No. 3 was described by him. The hole did add to the rottenness of the beam.

The cause of the accident was the breaking of floor beam No. 3.

The damages awarded to the plaintiff, Mrs. Patterson, are \$4,000; total, \$13,000.

The matter of the motion for non-suit was left in abeyance. Mr. Cassidy for the corporation said the only act of negligence was the boring of the hole by Cox. He desired to discriminate between the council and their agent. The city was not responsible for non-feasance; also, the city was not responsible as the bridge was built on the foreshore and over the harbor.

FOUR ARE DEAD.

Serious Results Attend the Hunt for "Almighty Voice."

Prince Albert, May 28.—A dispatch from Duck Lake, N. W. T., says: Mr. Poser, a merchant of that place, who accompanied a party of citizens from here to the scene of to-day's shooting in the hunt for "Almighty Voice," has returned and reports that constable Kerr and Corp. Hocking, of the police, and Ernest Grundy, postmaster of Duck Lake, have been shot dead. They tried to make the hunt in which the Indians are, (the Indian is dead. "Almighty Voice" and another Indian are still securely sheltered in the bluff, having ducked. Supt. Gagnon has sent to Prince Albert for a gun to shell the Indians out. The other men previously reported are doing as well as can be expected. Dr. Stewart from here and Dr. Bain of Prince Albert are both in the field with the police.

Phimomy consumption, in its early stages, may be checked by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops the distressing cough, soothes irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtue of this preparation.

"It Is the Best on Earth."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SENATE SCANDAL.

Think Wants An Investigation Did Accidents Speculate?

Washington, D. C., May 28.—Senator Tillman introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five senators to inquire into the reports of speculation in sugar stocks by New York speculators, as to the sugar schedule tariff bill. Also to continue the investigation made in 1894.

The resolution recites that one man is serving a sentence in jail and another was acquitted on a technicality and provides for conducting an investigation so all question shall be pertinent.

Senator Frye, in the chair, promptly referred the resolution to the committee on contingent expenses. Tillman was allowed to speak on the subject by unanimous consent.

Tillman said the democratic members of the finance committee were under a cloud on account of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill of 1894. Republican members were now under suspicion. One party was as deep in the mud as the other was in the mire.

Pettus, democrat, of Alabama, demanded that Tillman specify his charges and that the whole debate should not be subjected to his sweeping assertions.

Tillman said the present tariff was made in the rooms of the Arlington hotel, with close connections by telephone and telegraph with New York and in close touch with sugar trust magnates.

Tillman had numerous extracts read from papers showing how the sugar trust secured schedules asked in the new bill; also an extract from a paper making the charge that Senator Smith, of New Jersey, had been speculating in sugar.

Tillman closed with a declaration that the senate should either prove the concrete facts or prove the senators to be corrupt and then turn them out.

Albright replied to Tillman. He denied that any person connected with the sugar trust had anything to do with making the sugar schedule. No person, except Republican members of the committee knew anything about the sugar schedule except Senator Jones, to whom it was shown prior to being reported. He wanted to say for himself and for other members of the committee that he had not bought or sold a share of sugar stock.

At the conclusion of Albright's remarks the tariff bill was taken up.

There was a sharp debate over the amendment increasing the duty on Portland cement in barrels from 8 to 11 cents and in bulk from 7 to 10 cents. A ye a and nay vote on this amendment resulted yeas 20, nays 13.

TERRORS OF RHEUMATISM.

A Remedy Which Is Instantaneous and Permanent in Effect—A Curious Incident. Crippled for Three Years, Becomes Strong as an Athlete.

No more mysterious cures could be more miraculous to its effects than is South American Cure in all cases of rheumatism. James A. Anderson, of Calgary, N.W.T., says that seven or eight years ago he became affected with rheumatism and for three years it made him a cripple, so that he had to use a stick to get about. In his own words: "I suffered untold misery, and although treated by the best physicians in the hospital, recovery seemed as hopeless as ever. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. It gave help immediately, and after the second bottle I threw away my stick. Today I am as strong as an athlete." Price 75c.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

MARQUIS ITO IN NEW YORK.

He Refuses to be Interviewed—The Policy of Japan.

New York, May 28.—The World this morning says: Marquis Ito, who has just arrived in this city en route for London and the Queen's Jubilee, publicly refused to be interviewed on the plea that he was too fatigued after his long journey; but Marquis Kido, who speaks English fluently, answered for him some questions concerning the policy of Japan.

"The rumors of Japan's desire to annex Hawaii," he said, "are mere idle gossip. We want a peaceful war there to protect the interests of our countrymen. It is all. After our experience in Formosa we don't want to annex Hawaii or anything else at present."

Marquis Kido said the Japanese have the most amicable feeling towards Americans and hoped pleasant relations would always continue.

"I want to correct one mistake that is quite general. Marquis Ito is not being sent to England as a special representative at the Queen's Jubilee, but as a member of the suite of Prince Arima-gawa, a member of the Imperial family, who will fill that position for the government on that occasion. We will sail on La Gascogne Saturday and join the Prince in Paris."

Hadn't You Better Ride Dunk p Tires?

They can always be quickly and simply removed, mended and repaired, no matter where you are, with no tools but your hands—and the are unequalled for durability and resistance.

It is the best on earth.

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

They can always be quickly and simply removed, mended and repaired, no matter where you are, with no tools but your hands—and the are unequalled for durability and resistance.

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The first of these Monthly Competitions, for the Province of British Columbia, will commence January 1st, 1897, and will be continued each month during 1897.

VALUE, . . . \$1,500

GIVEN FREE FOR . . . SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS

12 STEARNS' BICYCLES 12 GOLD WATCHES Will be given during 1897, one Bicycle and one Watch each month, as follows—

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM. Competitors to earn as many "Sunlight" Soap Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper—that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT" and paste the same on a card or envelope, with a sheet of paper on which the competitor has written his or her full name and address, and the number of Coupons sent in, postage paid, to Messrs. TEES & PERSE, Winnipeg.

The Bicycles are the celebrated Stearns' manufactured by E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., and Toronto, Ont. Each wheel is guaranteed by the makers and has complete attachment.

This Competition is authorized by Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., Proprietors of "Sunlight" Soap.

C. R. KING, Manufacturers' Agent, Victoria, B.C., Representing Lever Bros. Ltd., Toronto.

BOTTLED WIND

Gulline Metal Stitched Air Collars

MADE BY THE GULLINE PNEUMATIC COLLAR CO., GRAND, P.Q.

No event pads. The strongest, most durable, lightest, coolest, easiest and best fitting Horse Collars on earth. Heavier loads drawn with less exertion than with any other collars. Sure cure for sore necks and shoulders. The stitching is rust-proof metal, is not affected by moisture, and will not rip. All collars, from the lightest buggy to the heaviest dray, are made of the very best leather, and tested by a pressure equal to fifteen tons per inch, and are so guaranteed.

THE GULLINE STRAW COLLARS are also metal stitched and challenge all others for durability and beauty of finish (the Gulline Pneumatic Collars excepted).

THE AMES HOLDEN COMPANY, OF MONTREAL, LTD.

Sole Selling Agents for Canada, with full stocks at Montreal, Toronto, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Victoria & Vancouver, B.C.

THE EYES OF THE WORLD Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.

South American Nervine

able with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, in that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres are healed, and the organs are cured.

It is not a mere outward evidence only of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have known so desperate as to believe the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to the headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel at it, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know better. They read all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain spring remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and pain while this remedy is so readily at their hands?

For the matter of good health temporary measures, while possibly successful, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know better. The remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, tracing them up for the day, or a week, but it is getting at the root of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

South American Nervine, they are not viewing it as a nine-days wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientific and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same position. Indeed, the ordinary layman was recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that in disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerves, and man and brute is sure to follow. Here is the first principle. The brain

able with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, in that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres are healed, and the organs are cured.

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FOR SALE BY . . . DEAN & HISCOCKS and HALL & CO

The Daily Times.

WHERE LIBERTY PREVAILS.

Some of our neighbors are at times inclined to doubt the permanence of their much-vaunted liberty, though the great majority are as yet prepared to shute nothing of their liberties. One peculiarity is that they are unable, or pretend to be unable, to see the genuine political liberty which exists in Great Britain and Canada, and which compares so favorably with the pseudo-liberty they call their own. Two editorial articles appearing in the latest Spokane papers are rather amusingly illustrative on this point. The Chronicle speaks in this wise:

"Ex-Admiral Kauts defines very clearly the distinction between the Republican form of government of France and the Republican form of government of the United States. It is as he says, there is very little similarity between them, except in the name—Republican. The government of France is essentially autocratic. The liberties of the individual are subservient to the workings of the government. It is hardly a more liberal form of government than that of Germany, and it certainly cannot compare with England, where the people have a voice in the affairs of the government almost as great as in this country."

"The republic of France is founded upon the same principle of a government by the people as in this country, but its workings are entirely different. The government, instead of being the servant of the people, is their master, and the same spirit of militarism is apparent there as it is in Germany, and this is what would be intolerant to a free born American citizen."

"While Mr. Kauts's comparisons of the two countries will apply to the present condition of affairs, it is doubtful if it would in a few years from now, for there is a growing tendency on the part of the money power in this country to establish just such an obnoxious system as is in vogue in France and Germany today, either by the military, the police, or the courts, and possibly by all three."

For any person who has lived in both England and the United States, or who has impartially studied the constitutions of the two countries, there must be much amusement in the statement that the people of the former country "have a voice in the affairs of the government almost as great as in this country." It is safe to say that if the people of Great Britain were to be reduced to the political status which the people of the United States now enjoy, they would begin to think the Stuarts had been resurrected. And the people of Canada have under our constitution an even more direct control over the affairs of government, a fact which any American can easily verify. The Spokesman-Review's article supplies one little piece of evidence as regards "autocracy." It reads as follows:

"Republican members of congress grumble at the autocratic will of Speaker Reed, but they dare not rebel. A Washington correspondent reports that most of those with whom he has conversed on the matter admit that it is humiliating. 'It is not the discipline of the army,' said one. 'It's that of a flock of sheep rounded up and herded by the shepherd with the aid of his collies.' This grumbler added that Reed's treatment of all who show a disposition to do anything contrary to his will is utterly disgraceful. 'I am certain,' said he, 'that a great majority of the republicans are ready at any time for rebellion, but they have no leader. There is nothing to do but to play the part of sheep in control of the shepherd and his dogs.'"

"Reed's whip is the committee appointments, and he cracks it without mercy. It is notorious around Washington that the member who gives offense to the speaker will suffer revenge at his hands. Every district has its local interests which must be reached through a particular committee or committees of congress. Thus a member whose constituents want public buildings, seeks appointment on the committee having charge of public buildings and grounds. A member whose constituents are clamoring for river and harbor improvements seeks appointment to that committee. He must have that appointment or he will not be able to serve his constituents in the way they most desire service, and his congressional record will be a failure. Speaker Reed is the autocrat who gives out these prizes, and he has the will and the courage to use this tremendous power with a degree of autocracy scarcely exceeded by the German Emperor."

"This evil could be cured by the election of a less imperious speaker, or by divesting the speaker of the power of committee appointments. But no one seems to have the courage and the leadership to organize an opposition and wreck out the desired reform."

None of our American friends can point to a similar state of affairs on this side of the border or in Great Britain. We doubt if even France can supply a sample of autocracy equal to that exercised by "Czar" Reed, the head of the popular assembly at Washington. And neither Queen Victoria nor the prime minister has anything like the degree of autocratic power with which the constitution of the United States endows the president. It seems to us that these of our neighbors are at times inclined to question their degree of political liberty and the prospect of its maintenance.

Several of the Kootenay papers complain of the high values placed on claims which capitalists seek to buy and work. The Spokesman Pioneer on this point says: "Within the fortnight several intending investors, men who have put in the better part of their lives mining, and who have experienced the downs as well as the ups, visited the camp, but were so discouraged at the prices quoted, that they fled without even going into the gulches to see any of the splendid properties upon which the reputation of the camp is founded. This sort of thing will cause undesired harm to the district, and set it back as

many a mining district has been set back before, by a similar system of over-appraisal of undeveloped claims." It is natural that the holder of a claim should seek the highest price possible, for in most cases its discovery has entailed hardship and labor well worthy of a rich reward. But, as the Pioneer shows, it is possible to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

Governor Black has vetoed the graded Collateral Inheritance Tax bill passed by the New York state legislature. This measure provided for the levying of a tax of 5 per cent. on inheritances of personal property up to the value of \$500,000, and a further tax of 1 per cent. for every additional \$250,000 up to \$3,000,000, when the tax would be 15 per cent. In his memorandum setting forth his reasons for disapproving the measure the governor says that for a change so sweeping as that proposed by the law, substantial reasons should be offered. The bill cannot, he says, be defended on the ground that the state's urgent need for increased revenue, for the state is not in need of money. Nor can it be justified on the ground that personal property to a very large extent now evades taxation.

The state of affairs in the postoffice department at Ottawa, as revealed by the departmental report for last year, is somewhat startling, even when the late government's methods are kept in mind. The idea of covering up a deficit of \$680,000 in one department could hardly occur to any government but such as that we have lately had.

MR. ADAMS'S WALL.

To the Editor: You have doubtless read in the Colonist the wall of Mr. Adams, M. P. P., originator of the anti-Japanese and Chinese labor bill. Do you not see how that amiable and excellent gentleman has been deceived, humbugged and cheated out of the fruits of his great legislative victory by the politicians whom he has loyally supported for many years?

Mr. Adams points out that numerous other bills, with the Japanese and Chinese clauses, have been approved by the government, and naively asks why an exception should be made in the case of his bill.

Let him refer to the proceedings of the late session and he will find his answer there. Until the Heine-Dewdney Company Syndicate have completed their arrangements and imported all the cheap labor they may require for their railway work, there will be no relief afforded by the Mongolian ministry to the thousands of Mr. Adams and his constituents.

At this very moment the premier is speeding on his way to Ottawa, where Mr. Heine awaits his coming, to urge upon the Dominion government the propriety of giving the Heine-Dewdney Company a cash subsidy of \$400,000. This, added to the (Provisional) Provincial grant of \$400,000 per mile, it is said, will permit the Heine-Dewdney Company to drop the land subsidy entirely and import their cheap labor before the coming fall. Next session, after they have accomplished their object, the government will allow the bill to become law.

Steps should be taken to checkmate the conspirators at Ottawa, ere it is too late.

OFFENSE OF THE COLORED SHIRT.

In writing of "The Offense of the Colored Shirt," Edward W. Bok, in the June Ladies' Home Journal, denounces it in its present development, violent colors with white collar, and worn with a loud cravat—as an absolute offense against good taste. "Many of the colors and combinations worn in shirts by men of good repute," he asserts, "have been borrowed from the sporting element—gamblers on the race track and followers of the prize fight, who for a long time had a monopoly of this style of wardrobe, and were known by their shirts of wonderful design, as well as by their clothes of loud and large 'checks.' Too many of our young men consider themselves well-dressed nowadays with the lurid colored shirt as part of their toilette. If they could, however, see themselves with the eyes of others they would very speedily come to a different conclusion. A young man can, at least of all, profane good taste in dress, no matter how general a foolish fashion becomes. He is always being judged by some one older than himself, and many a business man judges a young man's character by his clothes. The colored shirt of violent color or design is not the young man's friend; it is his enemy. He does not impress people with his good taste by wearing it; he shows the contrary, he shows the weakness of his character of a tendency to unwise imitation. The quiet, gentlemanly garb is his, and he should adhere to it. Employers look not for the latest styles in a young man's dress, but for a sense of neatness and becomingness."

"Dress cheerfully. At 20 we need not dress as if we were 50. There is a happy medium between the black tie and the violent cravat of rainbow hue. That is where good taste comes in, and a young man must exercise it. The colored shirt is possible for him, but within limitations. The pin dot or stripe is not one of them. The contrary, it is coming. But brilliant crystals, fancy waistcoats, loud and large 'checks' in clothes, and extreme colors in shirts are not for the young man of taste, refinement or of future standing. Nor are they in one whit better taste for the man of mature years. They are offensive and bespeak the man who affects them."

Lack the Door

Before the horse is stolen. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood and build up your physical system before disease attacks you and serious sickness comes. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong and vigorous and will expel from your blood all impurities and poisons of disease. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, gentle, mild, 25 cents.

BUGUS BREAD.

H. S. Grimes, of Ohio, presumably a miller, said to a Washington Post reporter the other day that "it would surprise a goodly number of people, no doubt, to hear that they ate very little strictly pure wheat bread. Of late years it has got to be a common thing with millers to mix in with the flour they put up considerable per cent. of white cornmeal. I do not know just what proportion of meal goes in, but I do know that a great deal of our corn crop is utilized in this way both for export and domestic trade. It doesn't hurt the flour, a particle and no person's taste is keen enough to note any difference in eating the compound. There is nothing respectable in blending the products, and the practice is common with the best millers. It makes their profit a little higher, of course, as corn is much cheaper than wheat, but it is also just as nutritious, so the public isn't a sufferer. This plan of mixing the cereals has long been in vogue in Europe."

BACKWOODS MATRIMONY.

Among the delegates to the Royal Assiniboia Council is the famous matrimonial magistrate, E. C. Roberts, justice of the peace at Lapeer. Mr. Roberts is a man of medium height, with a round, jolly face, and eyes whose quizzical expression cannot be hidden. He is a grain and commission dealer, and was put on the ticket six years ago as a joke, while he was away. To the surprise of every one he was elected. He is once inserted an "ad" in the local papers to the effect that he was an exclusively matrimonial magistrate. Recently he has had cards printed, which read: "E. C. Roberts, Justice of the Peace, Lapeer, Mich. The original and only exclusively matrimonial magistrate. Offices at the Elevator, or First National at Bank corner, or wherever most convenient to the suitor. Marriages celebrated promptly, accurately and eloquently. Patch ceremony—legal fee. Osculation extra. Elopements a specialty. Night call—answered without extra charge. Consultation free. A line of high grade bridegrooms and groomsman constantly on hand to assist in the services. N. B.—My anti-blush-line is warranted effective, and will not injure the most delicate complexion."

Mr. Roberts talks freely about the matter, and seems to enjoy all the jokes which are cracked at his expense, as well as those he cracks off himself. He said this morning:

"Of course, the whole thing is a joke; but I have married a good many couples during the six years I have been in office. Most of them are from the backwoods districts, and a good many of them are dependent cases. Near our place is a big wooded district, and the people up there are strange almost. Still, I have some pretty good weddings. One of my recent ones was a swell affair, and I had a 'Presbyterian minister as first assistant."

"You ought to hear some of the ceremonies. I make the man promise to give the woman all the money she needs, while exact a promise from the wife to make him bread, sweet potatoes and butter to suit. They are all in it. At one of my recent ceremonies I started in with: 'The people of the great state of Michigan, free and independent, have decreed that it is not good for a man to live alone, and you ought to have seen their eyes stick out. Two lawyers, whom I had as witnesses, had to hide their faces to keep from breaking out in a laugh. My record is three marriages in half an hour. My price is: Fifty cents; with blessing the bride, seventy-five cents.'—Detroit Journal."

THE SHEEP OF LEBANON.

Harry Finn, the artist, has written for St. Nicholas an account of his visit to the famous cedars of Lebanon, which place is noted for its silk. Mr. Finn says: "Wherever a handful of earth can be made to rest upon a ledge, there a mulberry plant grows. It is a picturesque sight to see a boy lowered by a piece of rope over the precipice, carrying a big basket of earth and cutting mulberry twigs to plant in his hanging garden. The crop of leaves, fodder for the worms, is gathered in the same way. By such patient and dangerous industry have these hardy mountaineers been able to make their wilderness of rock blossom into brightly colored silks. Not a single leaf is left upon the trees, by the time the voracious worms are ready to spin their cocoons, but a second crop comes on later, and a curious use is made of that."

The tree owner purchases one of those queer big-tailed Syrian sheep, the tail of which weighs 20 pounds when at full maturity, and the fatness, and then a strange stuffing-process begins, just as the fattening of the Strasbourg geese. When the sheep can eat no more the women of the house feed it, and it is no uncommon sight to see a woman holding out to make an afternoon call, leading her sheep by a string and carrying a basket of mulberry leaves on her arm. Having arrived at her friend's house, she squats on the ground, rolls a ball of mulberry leaves in the right hand and slips it into the sheep's mouth, then works the sheep's jaw up and down with the other hand till she thinks the mouthful has been chewed enough, when she thrusts it down the mouth of the unfortunate animal. The funny part of the business is that perhaps half a dozen geese of the village are seated around the yard, all engaged in the same operation. Of course the sheep get immensely fat, and that is the object; for at the killing time the fat is tried out and put into wax and used for the natives."

QUICK TIME TO KOOTENAY.

For Roseland, Trail, Nelson, Kootenay and all Kootenay and Kettle River mining points travel via Northern Pacific Railway, the fast line. Only 22 hours to Spokane; 31 hours to Roseland; 33 hours to Nelson; 35 hours to Kootenay. Rates as via other lines.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

I kneed her first. Then for four more. Persistently I pleaded. Until at last the maiden spoke: "Too talk too much," she said.

Windsor Salt
Prepared and sold for "able and Dainty" No adulteration. Never cakes.

Texada City TOWNSITE.

The Lots in Blocks numbered 2, 3, 4, 7, 12 and 13 will be sold as follows: Corner Lots at \$150 each; Inside Lots at \$100. Lots in Blocks numbered 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 will be sold for \$100 each for corner lots and \$75 each for inside lots.

Terms will be one-third cash, balance payable in three and six months, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

The property is held under Crown grant, and title is warranted.

The vendor has contracted for the erection of a fine hotel, containing 25 rooms, at an expenditure of \$5,000, and to stimulate the quick building of Texada City, will give the hotel and ground upon which it stands (half an acre) as a prize to be drawn for among the first 200 paid-up purchasers of lots (each lot being entitled to one draw). The following well-known bus-

PLAN OF SALE

ness men of Vancouver will superintend the drawing for the lot-holders: J. C. Keith, Esq., Director of the Union Steamship Co., Vancouver; G. W. De Beck, Esq., Director of Golden Cache Mines; J. H. Seymour, Esq., wholesale and retail druggist, Vancouver.

The drawing will take place in Vancouver as soon as possible after the lots are sold, and the time and place of drawing will be advertised in the daily papers of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo.

Parties contemplating investing in Texada City property are advised to make early application for lots, so as to take advantage of the drawing for the hotel, which is limited to the first 200 paid-up purchasers only. For further particulars apply to the following agents:

A. ALLAYNE JONES

General Agent, 612 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

VICTORIA AGENTS:

LEE & FRASER, 11 Truncheon Alley.
BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO., 28 Broad St.
A. W. MORE & CO., 84 Government St.

VANCOUVER AGENTS:

C. S. DOUGLAS, 139 Cordova Street.
D. F. DOUGLAS, Masonic Block.
P. W. CHARLSON, 437 Hastings St.

Drink Montserrat In Hot Weather.

It is the pure juice of ripe fruit—and a wholesome summer beverage. It is cheaper and more convenient than lemonade. Beware of imitations which are mere concoctions and injurious to health. On the island of Montserrat (W.I.) alone is the lime systematically cultivated for the purpose of supplying the juice as a beverage. "MONTSEERRAT" is never musty.

If a Lime Juice Cordial is desired "Limeita" will be found the finest in the market.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Premier (Enderby).....	\$3.50
Strong Baker's (O.K.).....	\$3.25
Lake of the Woods.....	\$3.00
Snowflake.....	\$3.75
XXX.....	\$3.25
Liot.....	\$3.25
Three Star (Enderby).....	\$3.50
Selma.....	\$3.75
Leitch's Hungarian.....	\$4.00
Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	\$3.00
Wheat, per ton.....	\$35 to \$37.50
Barley, per ton.....	\$25 to \$30
Middling, per ton.....	\$20 to \$22
Bran, per ton.....	\$20.00
Ground feed, per ton.....	\$20 to \$30
Corn, whole.....	\$25 to \$28
Corn, cracked.....	\$26 to \$29
Oatmeal, per 10 pounds.....	45 to 50c
Rolls oats, (Or. or N. W.).....	3c
Rolls oats, (B. & K.) 7lb. sacks.....	30c
Potatoes, per lb.....	14c to 15c
New potatoes, per lb.....	8c
Calabash, per lb.....	25c to 30c
Carrots, per head.....	10c to 12c
Hay, baled, per ton.....	\$15 to \$18
Straw, per bale.....	50c to 75c
Onions, per lb.....	3c to 4c
Bananas.....	25c to 35c
Lemons (California).....	25c to 35c
Apples, Tasmanian, per lb.....	8c
Oranges, St. Michaels (Cal.) 20c to 40c	
Oranges, Cal. seedlings.....	25c to 30c
Cherries, per lb.....	15c to 25c
Strawberries, per box.....	25c
Gooseberries, per lb.....	8c to 10c
Fish—salmon, per lb.....	10c to 12c
Hallibut.....	10 to 12c
Fish—small.....	8c to 10c
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz.....	20c to 25c
Eggs, Manitoba.....	15c
Butter, creamery, per lb.....	17c to 25c
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.....	25c
Butter, fresh.....	20c to 25c
Cheese, Canadian.....	15c to 20c
Cheese, California.....	20c
Hams, American, per lb.....	16c to 18c
Hams, Canadian, per lb.....	15c to 18c
Bacon, rolled, per lb.....	12c to 14c
Bacon, long clear, per lb.....	12c to 14c
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.....	14c to 16c
Shoulders.....	14c
Lard.....	12c to 15c
Sides—beef, per lb.....	10c to 12c
Veal.....	8c to 10c
Mutton, per pound.....	10c to 15c
Mutton, whole.....	9c to 10c
Pork, sides, fresh, per lb.....	8c
Pork, fresh, per lb.....	12c to 14c
Chickens, per pair.....	\$1.00 to \$1.50

A ROYAL NURSE.

sepha, wife of the celebrated oculist, Few royal personages lead a more beautiful life than Duchess Maria Jo. Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, who is a brother of the Empress of Austria. The Duchess and her daughter, Marie Gabrielle, devote the greater part of their time to the care of the three eye hospitals of the Duke, one of which is established in the royal palace at Tegernsee, while the others are at Munich and Merano respectively.

The two ladies who assist him in most of his operations, being skilled and trained nurses, enter fully into the spirit of his philanthropic work, and soothe with a touching kindness the sufferings of those who are compelled to submit to the knife and instruments of the royal surgeon. If the Duchess has any other hobby besides nursing it is machinery, in which she manifests not only a vast amount of interest, but also an extraordinary degree of comprehension.

Her costume when nursing the sick is, like that of her daughter, a simple black dress, with collar, cuffs and big apron of blue and white striped linen.

Every morning at 7 o'clock she may be found with her husband and daughter at the bedside of a patient.

The Duchess is considerably younger than her husband, who has already more than 3,000 successful cataract operations to his credit, and is a sister of Don Miguel of Braganza, who stands in the same relation to the throne of Portugal as Don Carlos does to that of Spain.

NO DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION

necessary to enable you to buy a cake of

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Be sure and get the genuine—wherever you can—and you will have the best soap made.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM JONES

General Auctioneer and Commissioner Agent, 133 Government Street, Corner Pandora Street.

Large Premises. Well appointed.

FURNITURE, Farm Stock and Real Estate AUCTIONEER.

All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Commissions solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash at any amount.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS

A.O.U.W. HALL—TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, at 8:30

LIONELL A. WOLFF

will give an exhibition of MIND READING AND HYPNOTISM.

Fun, Laughter and Science Combined.

At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Wolff will, in the window of Geo. H. Jackson's store, place a subject into a Hypnotic sleep for 9 hours, letting him remain in the window until the evening performance, when he will be removed to the above hall, and the hypnotic influence diffused in full view of the audience. General admission, 25c; reserved seats, 50c. Doors open at 8 o'clock.

JNO. MESTON.

At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Wolff will, in the window of Geo. H. Jackson's store, place a subject into a Hypnotic sleep for 9 hours, letting him remain in the window until the evening performance, when he will be removed to the above hall, and the hypnotic influence diffused in full view of the audience. General admission, 25c; reserved seats, 50c. Doors open at 8 o'clock.

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, and CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

MINERS' OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Victoria, B. C.

Mineral Claims.

Having just returned from a tour of inspection of the mines on Texada Island, I am prepared to recommend the securing of several good properties by small syndicates on working bonds.

Parties desiring to invest in this way will do well to call at my office and see me, and samples within the next few days.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO

28 BROAD STREET.

MEDIUM.

Are you in trouble? Do you need advice and advice? If so call on the DR. MARCHANT. She gives valuable information on all business, making the experience, and can talk to your entire friends. Home & Clarence Hotel.

Know that to make a cake good, hot powder and the finest filtering grade are necessary. GOLDEN WHIP WHISK and baking powder are all-natural. All good grocers keep it. This too is true.

GRENADIER AND BUTCHER

A Military Bandsman of 50 Years' Standing and a Young Butcher Experience the Marvellous Curative Powers of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

A NEWSPAPER INVESTIGATION.

In the Case of Mr. Henry Pye Diabetes Had Brought on Paralysis—Two Doctors Said Wm. Wade Was Dying of Bright's Disease.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Them.

Each of Them Tells an Interesting Story to a Newspaper Reporter—Mr. Pye Played in the Marine Band at the Duke of Wellington's Funeral—In the Royal Grenadiers Band for 20 Years—He Had Given up Hope When Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him—Wm. Wade, After Being Sick for Years With Bright's Disease, and His Life Despaired of, Tests the Powers of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and is Now in Good Health.

From Mail and Empire.

The reputation which Dodd's Kidney Pills enjoy today must have been built upon a broad foundation of sure curative qualities. To verify this view, a Mail and Empire representative yesterday investigated two wonderful cures that have been much talked of in the East. End of the city, and the results of the inquiry are worth recording.

The first man interviewed was Mr. Henry Pye, 115 Pape Avenue. He is a genial, happy, prosperous-looking man of sixty-five years, and was very pleased to see anyone who wished to talk about Dodd's Kidney Pills. "Why should I talk about Dodd's Kidney Pills?" asked Mr. Pye. "In the first place, they saved my life—no doubt about that—and in the second place, if it hadn't been for them I couldn't have kept my situation. A neighbor of mine, Mrs. Farrell, she's a great Methodist, was cured by them, and she calls them God's Kidney Pills."

"But you want to hear my story. I'm a shoemaker, you know. By trade I'm a shoemaker, but six years ago I laid away my last, and since then have given all my time to music. I've been a member of the Royal Grenadiers' band for twenty years. It's just fifty years ago last month since I joined the Marine Band in England. I played at the Duke of Wellington's funeral in 1832."

"For thirty-five years I have lived in Toronto. In the winter I play at the rink. Two years ago the first night was very cold, and I got chilled through. That was the beginning of my sickness. Last summer, when the Grenadiers went to Berlin, I could hardly get through the day. The next morning I got up feeling pretty well. But after breakfast I was taken with frightful pains in my back. I had to send for a doctor. He gave me morphine, and pronounced it a very bad case of diabetes. In a week I lost forty pounds of flesh. I would drink so much water that I would go out and vomit it. But I would come in with just as great a thirst as ever. I must have drunk gallons of it a day."

"But could you still get around all right?"

"Well, no. My right leg began to be paralyzed, and at times my foot would swing as if it had no control at all. I was living on Grant street then, but as I couldn't walk, I thought I might as well ride a bit farther, and came out here to get the country air."

"I have been accustomed to play in the band at the Exhibition, and last year, as the Exhibition time drew near, I was anxious to stick it out for that excitement, thinking it would be my last. I was beginning to feel the paralysis in my fingers, so that I could scarcely work the keys. My friends, too, thought it was all up with me."

"During the Exhibition I stayed with my daughter, who lives in Parkdale. I was getting worse every day. My son-in-law said he had heard of several cases in Parkdale who had been cured of kidney disease by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. So he got a box for me, and I started taking them. Before two days I began to feel better. I took that box and ten others. By that time I felt so well that I stopped taking them, except occasionally. My health is now first rate, but I still take the pills, off and on."

"Last winter I played sixty nights at the rink without the least inconvenience. Yesterday I walked ten miles. Last summer I could no longer have done that. Really, I feel myself getting stronger every day. I can run up the four flights of stairs to the band practice room easier than I could crawl up them last summer. I'm just about my healthy weight, and fit as a fiddle."

"I tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right. I've started a dozen people taking them since I was cured. My daughter, who has been sick and doctoring for a long time, has begun to take the Tablets, and she says they help her as nothing else has done."

William Wade, the nineteen-year-old son of Mr. Henry Wade, the well-known East End butcher, 840 Queen street east, was another who was reported to have been marvellously cured. When seen by a Mail and Empire representative, he was in the act of holding a hundred-

and-forty pound quarter of beef to his shoulder and carrying it into the shop. "Are you the boy that was thought to be dying of Bright's disease a year and a half ago, and had been given up by two doctors?" asked the newspaper man.

"I am, and it was a pretty close shave I had."

"You saw what I was doing. Well, I was as good as corpse a year and a half ago. I'll just take a minute to tell you what happened. Six years ago I had a bad attack of diphtheria. I was just over it when I went hunting, and got a relapse. Kidney trouble set in. It would come back every evening and fall for three or four weeks. Of course, the attacks became more severe, and in the intervals I was of little use to myself or anyone else."

"A year ago last fall I got so bad that two doctors were attending me daily. It was Bright's disease, they said. They said, too, that if I got over that attack I would not be able to work for six years. Before long they gave me up altogether, and said my death was but a matter of a few weeks. It was then that some one brought me a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took fifteen boxes and was cured."

"I continue to take the pills occasionally, especially after heavy lifting. Now I can do a heavy day's work and feel first rate after it. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to everyone that I know has kidney trouble."

WINNIPEG WHIRLS.

C. P. R. Matters—A Greenhorn Robbed in Seattle.

Winnipeg, May 28.—The following circular was issued to-day by Manager Whyte of the Western division of the C. P. R.: "W. Jones is appointed general master mechanic of all lines west of Fort William, with headquarters at Winnipeg. F. W. Jones is appointed assistant superintendent. The title of assistant superintendent is abolished, and all officers holding that title will lose the title of superintendent. Effective June 1, 1897."

Thomas Ford, a young man who left this city a couple of weeks ago for the Yukon, has returned. He had with him \$500 when he left here. He got as far as Seattle and was stopping there for a few days when he fell amongst thieves who robbed him of his entire roll.

Dr. Howden, a prominent medical practitioner of this city, died to-day, aged 63.

DROPPED DEAD!

Suddenly Stricken Down by Heart Disease.

A man and a woman died here to-day, a well-known citizen on one of the leading streets this morning.

Nearly every large city paper contains daily some such heading. The number of deaths from heart failure is very large, but it is only when they occur in some public and sensational manner that general attention is drawn to them. Palpitation and fluttering of the heart are common complaints. With the heart itself there is nothing radically wrong. But the system is disorganized, the kidneys and liver are out of order, and the stomach is not in condition to do its work properly. Between them all, they throw too much responsibility on the heart, and the latter is unable to stand the strain.

A box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills may be had from any dealer or from the manufacturers, Edmundson, Bates & Co., Toronto. One pill a day, one cent a dose.

Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for colds. Largest bottle on the market; only 25 cents.

—Some very pretty frilled muslin curtains at Weiler Bros. Delicate colors and floral designs.

THEY WON'T DO IT

The City Council Refuse to Grant the Privileges Asked for by the Tramway Company.

They Waive the Right of Exacting a Notice of Thirty Days to Double Track Government Street.

A special meeting of the city council was held yesterday evening at the city hall to consider the letter sent to the city council by Mr. Barnard asking for a number of privileges for the tramway company. The letter, which has already been published, was read by the mayor, and then the council went into committee of the whole with the mayor in the chair.

Ald. Partridge, seeing Mr. Barnard present, wanted to know if he could say anything further about the letter. If he could not, Ald. Partridge wanted to have the meeting held privately, and Mr. Barnard and the members of the press excluded. Ald. Partridge also brought up the matter referred to in the resolution moved at the last meeting, and asked Mr. Barnard, should the five-cent fare to bluejackets be granted, would that include marchers, soldiers and militia?

Mr. Barnard said that, if in uniform, the privilege would be accorded to them as well as the bluejackets.

In response to a question from the alderman, Mr. Barnard said the tramway company wanted to run the large open cars, which weigh ten tons, over Point Ellice bridge. They were getting more of these cars, and if the bridge were not in a safe condition to allow of these cars being run over the bridge, the tramway company would put them in condition. The engineer of the street railway company, Mr. Barnard said, had seen the bridges and had reported that they were fit for a train of cars.

Ald. McGregor wanted to know if the tramway company would take over the bridges.

"Not unless we could have the exclusive control of the traffic over the bridges," said Mr. Barnard.

Ald. McCandless asked if the tramway company would maintain the bridges for tramway traffic if the city maintained the roadbed for ordinary traffic.

Mr. Barnard thought this was a tall order.

Ald. Vigiles—Will the tramway company be responsible for accidents?

Mr. Barnard—Not unless we had exclusive control of the bridges. The tramway company would do what was fair and reasonable, but it would not be right to ask them to maintain the bridges for all traffic. They would contribute.

Mr. Barnard then retired and the council discussed the letter. As to the matter of whether the fare should be granted or not, the council was divided. The City Engineer Wilnot was of the opinion that James Bay and Point Ellice bridges were strong enough, but as regards Rock Bay bridge he would like to make a further examination of the bridge.

Ald. McCandless spoke of the inconvenience of restricting the number of passengers to thirty.

The mayor thought that if it were safe he would like to allow the street railway company to carry fifty passengers. It was a bad advertisement for the city to have the number restricted to thirty.

Mr. Wilnot thought that fifty passengers could be safely carried over James Bay and Point Ellice bridges, but as he said before, he would like to examine the Rock Bay bridge again before speaking.

The major portion of the aldermen, however, seemed to be against making any change in the by-laws.

The discussion was then brought to a close by the following motion, which was moved by Ald. Vigiles and seconded by Ald. Partridge: "That the provisions of the regulations and by-laws be observed, but that if the company would grant the bluejackets and other navy or army men a reduction of fare to five cents from Esquimalt, the corporation would waive the requirement respecting notice before the double tracking of Government street."

The clause making it conditional that the notice be waived on the bluejackets and other navy and army men being granted reduced fares did not meet with favor from many of the aldermen, and finally the resolution was amended by Ald. Steward, seconded by Ald. Kinsman, to read as follows: "That the tramway company be informed that the provisions of the by-laws in regard to tramway traffic be observed, but the corporation will waive the requirement respecting the notice due from the tramway company before double tracking Government street, provided the work is completed before June 20."

WONDERFUL.

Piles Cured in 2 to 6 Nights—Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Relieved in One Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is perfect. Also cures tetter, salt rheum, barbed hair, and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day. 35 cents. Sold by Dean & Hisecks and Hall & Co.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism. From the Fairbanks, N.Y., Register.

Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife had been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and procured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had ever used did her as much good.

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

WHY BANKS DON'T BREAK IN CHINA.

They send no glittering statements out when a bank goes to smash in China. To show 'tis solvent beyond a doubt. When a bank goes to smash in China, No pitying tears you see them shed; But they take a big cheese-knife instead. And, meantime, the president's head. And banks never break in China. —Boston Globe.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles that come to the system, such as indigestion, nausea, dizziness, distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, which they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels even if they only cure.

HEAD

ache they would be almost precious to them who suffer from this distressing complaint. But fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them, but after all sick head.

ACHE

in the bones of so many lives that there is where we make our great head. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cleanse all who use them. In vials of 10 cents, five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or by mail CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

TRANSPORTATION

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Important Notice.

Passengers leaving Montreal or New York on the following days will arrive in the Old Country in ample time for the Diamond Jubilee Celebration:

FROM MONTREAL:

Alban Line, Numidian, sailing June 12

Dominion Line, Scotsman, " June 12

FROM NEW YORK:

Gnard Line, Campania, sailing June 17

White Star Line, Tuetonic " June 14

American Line, Paris, " June 9

For rates, reservations and full particulars, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

GENERAL AGENT,

Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria

CARIBOO AND LILLOOET.

Stage Travel.

Stages for the undermentioned points leave Ashcroft as follows:

CLINTON and Way Points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ALL POINTS IN CARIBOO, Monday and Friday (connecting with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek).

LILLOOET—Direct, Monday and Thursday.

LILLOOET, via Clinton, Wednesday.

Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—ASHCROFT, B. C.

Dragon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

—FOR—

HONOLULU, CHINA and JAPAN.

MOUNT LEBANON, due here 26th February; dead weight, 2,500 tons.

MORNINGSTAR, due here 25 March; dead weight, 4,000 tons.

F. C. DAVIDGE & COY.,

Agents North China Insurance Co., Ltd. (Marine).

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, —IMPORTERS OF—

Japanese Rice, Silk and General Mercandise. Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 20, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE. Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 10:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 7 o'clock. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.

For Pender Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 10:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

STEAMSHIP ROUTE. Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, Victoria, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock. When sufficient documents offer, will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE. Steamer "Tees" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notice.

G. A. CARLETON, JNO. IRVING, General Agent, Manager.

TO: Spokane, Kelowna, Nelson, Kootenai, Grand Forks, Kettle River, Kelowna, Butte, S. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South.

FULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

The Quickest All-Rail Route

ROSSLAND

KOOTENAI and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS.

Only:

22 HOURS TO SPOKANE

31 HOURS TO ROSSLAND

30 HOURS TO NELSON

36 HOURS TO KASLO and other points.

Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Company.

For full information, time rates, etc., call on or address BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B. C.

Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 220 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

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British Columbia.

NELSON.

Nelson, May 25.—At the meeting of the city council to-night a communication was received from H. Abbott, of Vancouver, superintendent of the C.P.R., to the effect that if the city wanted any of the company's lots for fire hall purposes they would have to pay for them. Mayor Houston recently wrote to the railway authorities stating that the newly-incorporated city was ready to receive a donation of lots in conformity with the old understanding between the government and the railway. This understanding was that the government and the railway would donate equally to the city, when incorporated, such lands as might be required for public purposes. With no misgivings as to the future, lots were selected and a fire hall constructed and in the land division of 1890 or 1891 this land fell to the railway. The reply of Mr. Abbott has slightly upset calculations and the council are now doing a lot of thinking in the hope of discovering some way out of the dilemma.

VERNON.

The Silver Star Mining company have commenced work again on their mine, and will keep a gang of men steadily employed until they thoroughly satisfy themselves of the value of this very promising galena proposition.

Last week the Mission creek dam was carried away by the high water in the creek, and a large part of the flat was inundated, much to the inconvenience of the residents of the valley. We learn that no serious damage was done to the land or crops, however, and that the water is now rapidly subsiding.

A man by the name of Burns was tried before Judge Spinks at Osoyoos last week for rowdiness in a house of questionable character and was sentenced to one year with hard labor. Mrs. McQuig, who shot with intent to kill and wounded her husband, got off scot free, as no one appeared against her.

A large number of very promising mineral claims have recently been located near Skamania, and there is every reason to believe that some of them will develop into paying properties. Prospector are flocking into the place, and several prospecting parties have secured claims upon which they are now doing assessment work. Residents of Skamania are jubilant over the prospects of their town becoming a mining camp, and everything points toward a speedy realization of their hopes.

The Three Tramps claim, located about three miles west of the city, owned by Messrs. Seydell, Young and Hopkins, is showing up in good shape. They are now down about twelve feet, and have some splendid looking quartz, heavily impregnated with copper, in some cases the copper being plainly discernible. In looking the shaft they passed through a porous deposit of decomposed copper, which exactly resembles the blue vitriol of commerce. From present indications he claim looks as if it would speedily develop into a paying property.

W. A. Carlyle, the well known Provincial mineralogist, whose reports on the Skamania and other Kootenay districts have been so widely circulated and copied, is in the city gathering data for a similar report, which will deal with the mineral resources of the Okanagan, Boundary, Kettle and Kootenay sections. He was particularly impressed with the galena he showed him from the Silver Star and found Lake ledges, which he classifies as very similar to the famous silver-producing area of the Slocan district, and advises the owners to vigorously prosecute work on these properties. He regards the formation in this district as favorable, but does not attach much importance to formation in any case, saying that mineral is "wherever it is found," and that mineral has been found in all kinds of rock in different parts of the world. He thinks, however, that limestone and limestone dykes are most frequently associated with precious metals in this country, and advises prospectors to give particular attention to this class of rock when they run across it.

ROSSLAND.

George Schenck has sold his half interest in the No. 1 to P. Larson, Tom Richmond and O. J. Johnson. The price is not stated, but it is undoubtedly a good figure. An offer of \$30,000 cash was recently made for the entire property, and was refused. The price at which it has recently been sold was \$20,000.

D. B. Hogle, agent of the B. C. Goldfields Syndicate, of London, has just secured control of the Victory-Triumph property on Big Sheep creek, by purchasing the entire interest of O. J. Johnson and Jeff Lewis, the original owners. We have not been able to learn the exact amount of the consideration, but it is not far from \$20,000 each.

Some changes will probably be made in the running gear of the new steamer cotenay. She made her departure on Trail last night only with considerable trouble, and was subsequently stuck in the mud on the night of the 24th. It is reported that her rudder chains are so long that she is steered with difficulty, and sides it is understood that her paddle wheel does not sit deep enough in the water to give her sufficient power against the river current.

The men employed by the city, blasting on Cliff street, through carelessness, got covering the blast properly yesterday afternoon, came near killing Miss Mary Hughes, daughter of Mrs. Hughes, who lives in that vicinity. A large pile of dynamite, weighing 300 pounds was blown in the air, alighting on the roof of the Hughes residence, and going through the roof and ceiling and falling on the bed, from which Miss Hughes had just risen to go for a glass of water.

Owing to the action taken by the health officers who waited on the city officials and notified them that unless the council took immediate action to see that no more sewage was emptied to Trail creek they would apply for an injunction. Ald. Fraser and Raynor visited Trail yesterday and convinced Dr. Chasman and Constable Davidson that the health officers, and assured

them that it was the intention of the Rossland council to commence at once the construction of an iron sewer from Rossland to the Columbia. The emptying of this refuse into Trail creek, has, it is claimed, resulted in several cases of typhoid in Trail.

To the Miner of the 20th inst., and in the weekly edition of that week, was published a report written by our Nelson correspondent that M. S. Davys had been deposed from his position as superintendent of the Silver King mine, at Nelson, and in the same article reflections were made on the judgment and efforts of Mr. Davys in connection with his work at the mine. Upon inquiry we have learned that it is not true that Mr. Davys had been deposed from his position, and we regret that such a report should have appeared in our columns or that any reflections should have been cast upon his work as superintendent.

QUARTZ CREEK.

Rossland Miner.

Quartz Creek, May 23.—Quartz Creek to-day had its first narrow escape from being destroyed by fire. In the early morning, the wind being in a favorable quarter, an attempt was made to clear some of the lots to the south or old part of the town, by burning. A good fire had been established and the timber was burning freely, when the wind suddenly veered round and blew the flames in the direction of the most thickly settled portion of the town, but the only real inconvenience was experienced by one or two campers who had to shift their tents in a particularly hasty manner. The sale of town lots still proceeds rapidly. Over 200 have now been disposed of, and these are changing hands at considerable advances, in many cases of over 50 per cent, and over. A good many of the lots near the depot have been leased at an average price of \$25 a month for a year.

Some exceptionally fine locations were made last week on Wild Horse. Two of them, the Jessie and the Frankie, contain free milling gold and silver. A good offer of purchase has been made for these claims, but the owners intend sinking two 30-foot shafts and proving their value before parting with them.

SLOCAN CITY.

Slocan Pioneer.

During the week White & Sibbald sold the Sunlight fraction for \$1,000 cash to one of the English companies, which they represent. The property sold is located between the Belle and Bonanza and the Republic group on Springer creek.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, manager of the Slocan Gold and Silver Mining & Development Company, and Mr. H. Mackey, a member, are in town arranging for an active and energetic campaign in the mountains. The company owns in the Springer and Lemon creek districts and on the south fork of the Kaslo 13 claims of first-class promise.

Peter Lawrenson and George Stull were in the city this week having completed the assessment work on the Fraser and Fern mines on Lemon creek, for the Galena Farm Company. They say that the trail up Lemon creek looks like a busy street in a mining camp owing to the number of assessment workers and prospectors who are continually passing up and down it. Mr. Lawrenson is one of the owners of the Howard Fraction, which will ship a carload of ore next week.

Quite a panic was caused Thursday afternoon when the fire from the stump clearing on Harold street swept down toward the lake and burst forth into what threatened to become a destructive conflagration in the unoccupied lots on the space between Harold street and Delaney avenue, Arthur street and Lake Avenue. No serious damage was done.

(Slocan City News.)

C. F. Beven, formerly of Victoria, has located here and has opened up a stock of window and door furniture. The new C.P.R. passenger steamer Slocan arrived at noon to-day, and her siren whistle sent a thrill of pleasure through each and every citizen. The Slocan was launched at Rosebery on the 12th inst., and although not yet finished for the accommodation of passengers, she presents a very creditable appearance.

Messrs. Thomas Mulvey and W. H. Clement, the owners of the townsite of West Slocan City, have formed a co-partnership with Percy Dickinson and John Thomas, of Tacoma, for the purpose of supplying the city with electric lights, in addition to a water supply from Goat creek, which empties into the Slocan river from the west a short distance below the townsite.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH TO FAIR WOMEN.

Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B. Once the Victim of Nervous and General Debility, Takes on the Health of Early Years.

Some remedies are nothing more than a temporary stimulant, and the reaction aggravates the disease. Where the system has become run down and nervous, it is in its worst form. Some have shown themselves, South American Nervine will cure. It strikes at the nerve centres and builds up the system by removing the real cause of the trouble. Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B., a lady well known in the Maritime Provinces, suffered terribly from indigestion and nervousness, and her case seemed incurable. She accepted South American Nervine without hope that it was any different to other remedies, but her words are: "I had taken only one bottle when my system began to take on the health of earlier years, and after taking three bottles I was completely cured."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the city of Trail, British Columbia, for the year 1897.



Do you see this package?

keep it in your mind

and when you ask for "Athlete"

See that this is what you get.

QUICKCURE

There's many a Slip

Accidents will happen—burns and scalds are bound to occur in the best regulated family. Serious results will be avoided—pain will rapidly disappear—new skin will form in three days, if the burn or scald is promptly covered with a plaster made with

"Quickcure"

Your druggist sells it in 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 White Glass Pots, with necessary lint for applying, or you can write direct to

THE QUICKCURE COMPANY, LTD. QUEBEC, CAN.

QUICKCURE

THE BRITISH YUKON COMPANY.

Bill Before the Railway Committee at Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 21.—At the meeting of the railway committee this morning the bill to incorporate the British Yukon Chartered Company came up for further consideration. Mr. Chrysler, Q.C., the solicitor for the promoters, announced that they desired to drop the word "Chartered" from the title of the company, the name thus simply being the "British Yukon Company." Besides permission to build the forty miles of railway through the White Pass, and to maintain a line of navigation, the company asked for power to carry on a mining business throughout the Dominion, to transact the business of carriers and ship owners, to acquire patent rights and to act as general traders in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

The minister of railways said that he thought the mining powers ought to be confined to British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Lister objected strongly to the powers asked for being granted they had never before been given to any railway company.

Mr. N. C. Wallace took the same ground, contending that the bill would confer an immense monopoly on this company, to the detriment of individual chances of Canadians going into the rich Yukon district in search of gold.

Mr. Blair said that, apart from the powers to build a railroad, the other rights asked for were merely those which could be exercised by any individual. He did not think that the interests of the country would be impaired by the bill, especially as one, and perhaps two American companies were now carrying on a similar business in the British Yukon Territory. He objected, however, to the clause permitting the company to pay for the businesses it may take over with shares of the company, and on this suggestion it was subsequently struck out.

Mr. Oliver (Alberta) likewise claimed that the company was practically asking for a monopoly. He said that British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had learned by past experience that it was possible to pay too much for railways.

Being at the same time a transportation, mining and trading company, this company would have peculiar control of the country, both by reason of the fact that there would be no competition as to rates and otherwise, and private enterprise would thus be strangled.

A section relating to land was amended so as to limit what the company could hold to what it required for its own use, and the clause giving the general powers asked for was then passed.

In dealing with the section empowering the company to construct about 40 miles of railroad through the White Pass, the minister of railways suggested that the exercise of the powers conferred by the charter should be contingent upon the construction of the road, and the committee agreed that a clause to that effect should be added. The time for the commencement and completion of the road was also limited to two and five years respectively. The clause empowering the company to navigate steamers on the Yukon, Big and Little Salmon rivers, and on the coast of the Northwest Territories, was also approved of. The clause enabling the company to sell any surplus water, it may have, not required for the use of the company, was struck out. The usual right of expropriation under the railway act for wharves, docks and telegraph lines. The promoters withdrew the sections allowing the company to enter into agreements with the government of Canada for the performance of police, postal or any other administrative duties, and with the government of British Columbia for the performance of any service required, the compensation to be by royalty on metals mined in the Yukon or otherwise. The remainder of the bill was passed by the committee without any substantial change.

The incorporators of the company are the following: His Highness Francis, Duke of Teck, G. C. B., Messrs. Henry Compton Beaton, Adolph Drucker, C. Herbert Wilkinson, George William Mitchell, Richard Biddulph Martin, Captain Duncan Vernon Pire, Harry Samuel, Major Philip Hugh Dalmeida, the Hon. Herbert Valentine Duncombe, Harry Hancok Marks, Earnest Flower, Major Edward Pepee Jones, William

Tudor Howell, Thomas Richardson, Henry Charles Richards, the Hon. Sir Charles William Freeman, George Ashby Pratt, Henry John Hadfield, Gilbert William Don, Charles Granville Kekewich, Frank Bailey Passmore, Alexander Charles Boyd, James Livesey, Colonel Edward Maine Alexander, William Thompson, Henry Farcombe Bingham, John Henry Escombe, John Gault Dickson, Walter Townsend, Frederick Hugh McKenna, Gustav, Robert Newton Crane, Richard Byron Johnson, Samuel Arthur Chappell, Edward Lucas, William Heape Bailey, James Greenleaf, Captain Barkley, Charles McClelland, Henry Hodgson Holford, George James Sacklin, Richard Eire and Frank Anthony Labouchere.

A FAMOUS WOMAN

Recommends Paine's Celery Compound and Thousands Take Her Advice.

Broken-Down Wives and Mothers Are Made Strong and Healthy.

The foremost champion of the world for the advancement of women—Elizabeth Cady Stanton—has devoted fifty years of toil and work for the women of both hemispheres. She fully believes in the virtues and efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound. Writing to Wells & Richardson Co. she says: "Some members of my family have been using your Paine's Celery Compound, and I heartily recommend it to any one who is running down or suffering from nervousness. Hereafter I shall always keep a bottle on hand."

Mrs. M. Thompson, Eastern Ave., Toronto, also writes as follows: "I feel it my duty to let the public know what Paine's Celery Compound did for me, and trust it will be a benefit to other sufferers."

"I was much reduced in flesh and in a thoroughly broken down condition, resulting from dyspepsia and nervousness. I was recommended to try the Compound, I did so, and three bottles have made me a different woman."

"Previous to taking your Compound I had taken medicine from some of the best doctors in the city, but with no good results. Therefore I have every reason to be thankful for Paine's Celery Compound, and take great pleasure in recommending it to others."

First Burglar—Did you get anything up at the bank you broke?

Second Burglar—Not a cent. The president was there ahead of me. How're you fixed?

First Burglar—O. K. I would lay the president.

Specific No. 10

strengthens the

Weak Stomach

- No. 10 cures Dyspepsia.
- No. 10 corrects the Digestion.
- No. 10 tones up the Stomach.
- No. 10 makes the appetite keen.
- No. 10 prevents distress after eating.
- No. 10 relieves another's heart-burn.
- No. 10 steadies the nerves.
- No. 10 removes liver spots.
- No. 10 gently assists Nature.
- No. 10 promotes Health.
- No. 10 is only equalled in merit by

"77" FOR COLDS.

All druggists, or sent for 25c. No. 77.

MEDICAL BOOK.—Dr. Humphrey's Homoeopathic manual of all diseases mailed free.

Humphrey's Medical Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

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THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

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BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake!

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VICTORIA, B. C.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE RICE MILLS.

Their Closing Was In No Way Due to the Tariff.

Under the caption, "One Industry Less," the Colonist this morning refers to the closing of the Victoria rice mills, which it says were killed by the new tariff. Now, as a matter of fact, the rice mills have not been doing any milling for at least two months, and very little for some time before. Any one of the city merchants can testify to that. Several of these gentlemen were seen this morning, and each one spoke to on the subject, said the mills had been practically closed for a long time past. Mr. Sinclair, on Store street, said it has been at least two months since any milling was done. And as to the high price of rice, he said that rice brought practically the same price in this city as it does on the other side of the boundary. There was scarcely any change in the price here and on the Sound. The high prices prevailing at present in the rice market, Mr. Sinclair said, were due to the scarcity of rice in China. Rice is very scarce in China just now, the heavy floods encountered there last season having spoiled many of the plantations.

Regarding flour, Mr. Sinclair said that Canadian flour was as cheap now as it had ever been on the coast. Before it was the custom of several city merchants to buy American flour and undersell the other flour. That could not be done today, for flour could at present be sold here as cheaply as it could be sold in the United States.

When your are weak, tired and lifeless, you need to enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

EXPERTS IN ROSSLAND.

John H. Riley Travels From China to Examine Trail Properties.

Rossland, May 29.—Experts are coming into Rossland in fairly large numbers now, and so are checks from English capitalists for the purpose of bonding properties. One of these experts arrived here all the way from the interior of China, which goes to prove what globe-trotters these English are. He had been coal mining in Schanz, 1,100 miles west of Shanghai, but was desirous of getting back to the yellow metal instead of the more commonplace black product. So he was sent from London here by parties whom he had represented in the Transvaal and in East Africa.

John H. Riley seems to be well known among mining men here, although he has never been within several thousand miles of the province before. He met Leigh Hunt, of Seattle, in Shanghai, and gives it as his private opinion that the Chinese will not give any concessions to Europeans without a strong string to them. Yet Hunt seems sanguine about his railroad enterprises there, and may come out all right.

It is the same, he says, in Korea, where he attended Hunt through a sickness in which his life was several times despaired of. In Korea they give concessions readily, and afterward the native nobles put all sorts of obstacles in the way and make it impossible to work these concessions.

Mr. Riley went to Korea from Madagascar, where he says there is any amount of alluvial gold and any number of strong leads, but during the three months he was there nothing could be done, as the French war was on there, and neither side would permit them to dig for the precious metals.

Before that Mr. Riley, who is a youthful looking man, was in Johannesburg and East Africa for nearly seven years, and for some time with the famous City and Suburban gold mines, and later manager of the East African Exploration company. He was in the Matabele war, and also in the Jameson raid. He also tempted fortune in the Mozambique gold fields, which, he says, are great on the surface, where tremendous bodies of ore are found in a sort of telluric schist, but down a few feet they invariably peter out. But the mines of the Transvaal, he says, will never pinch out, but will grow richer year after year.

There is another globe-trotter after gold here, an engineer named Alfred W. Borman, who is a native of the Dominion of Wales. He is a native of the Dominion of Wales.

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POSTAL MATTERS

Many Grievances Brought to the Notice of Mr. Sweetnam This Morning.

Capt. Yates Addresses the Board of Trade on Central American Trade.

A meeting of the council of the Board of Trade was held this morning to confer with Mr. Sweetnam, Dominion Inspector of postoffices, on postal matters. Vice President G. A. Kirk, who occupied the chair in the absence of the president, formulated the grievances complained of.

Firstly, they wanted a postoffice at Esquimaux, with a postmaster who is a telegraph operator and could attend to both postoffice and telegraph office. The council understood that the C. P. R. Telegraph company were willing to put in a line as soon as arrangements were made. Then again, there was a difficulty in getting the mail delivered at Esquimaux, and no mails being delivered on Sunday, the naval men were constantly complaining. If they wished to get a letter or send one urgently they needed to employ a special messenger. Another matter which the council complained of was the delay of the south bound mail at Seattle. There was a delay of fifteen or eighteen hours at Seattle. Then there was a delay in the incoming mail from the Orient, brought by the Northern Pacific steamers. This mail was taken by these steamers, which first called at Victoria, to Tacoma and then sent back here.

Referring to the first cause of complaint, Mr. Sweetnam said that the matter would be attended to as soon as possible. The matter of the telegraph service had nothing to do with the postoffice department, but if a line was put in he thought that the postmaster could soon make himself expert in telegraphy. He was glad to have been present and heard the views of the council, and he would bring their grievances to the notice of the Dominion government.

Mr. G. J. Shalloway explained the second cause of complaint, the delay of the south going mail at Seattle. There were two steamers running to the Sound, one leaving at 8:30 a. m. and one at 8:30 p. m. The mail was sent on the morning steamer and any letters posted after the departure of the steamer were held until the next morning. Then the mail arrived at Seattle at 3 p. m. and was held over till 9:50 next day before leaving for the south. This, as could be plainly seen, caused great delay. If the mails were sent by the evening steamer and sent from the Sound by the steamer leaving in the evening a far better mail service would be had. At present, if a Victorian wished to communicate urgently with merchants in other parts of the Sound the only way was to telegraph.

Mr. Sweetnam did not think the government could use both steamers. The present contract with the City of Kingston was not up until October next. He would, however, give the matter his attention and bring their views before the attention of the postmaster general.

In reference to the carrying of the Oriental mail to the Sound and bringing it back, Mr. Sweetnam said there was no closed mail carried on these steamers to and from Victoria. The Victoria mail is carried in the Tacoma bags, and these bags are opened at Tacoma and distributed from there.

Mr. Shalloway explained that the incoming freight was landed here on the arrival of the steamers, and importers were compelled to wait two or three days for the invoices.

Mr. Sweetnam said he would bring this matter also to the attention of the head of his department. Unless there was a fair and reasonable amount of mail he did not think they could give a closed mail by these steamers.

Mr. G. A. Kirk enquired as to the Yukon mail, and wanted to know if anything had been done in that regard. Mr. Sweetnam said that two mails had been sent on by Mr. O'Brien in March last, and one in May, with Mr. Favett. Three proposals had been received for the carrying of this mail and they had been forwarded to Ottawa, but he did not know if anything had been done yet. The letters, he said, were carried to the Yukon for the usual rates, a three-cent stamp. As to the request that a weekly mail service be granted on the northern coast route, instead of a fortnightly one, Mr. Sweetnam said the receipts were small and distances and the expense was great, but he would give the matter his attention.

Mr. Fletcher then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Sweetnam and that gentleman retired after telling the council that their views would be brought to the attention of the postmaster general, and as Hon. Mr. Mulock wanted to put his department in as good a condition as possible, their grievances would receive every attention.

Capt. Yates then addressed the council in reference to the opening up of trade with and starting a line of steamers to and from Central America and Mexico. Capt. Yates has just returned from Ottawa, where he has been working in that matter and bringing it to the attention of the Dominion government. He reported that the matter was progressing favorably. A special commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, had been appointed to go to those countries at once and make enquiries to see if sufficient trade could be established to warrant the subsidy to a line of steamers; also to see what terms could be made for a reciprocal trade, enquire into prices and so forth. Merchants should interest themselves and see what could be done to open up a trade with these countries. There was one industry which Capt. Yates thought should be boomed, viz., the export of fish. We have a large amount of fish in our offshore waters, said Capt. Yates, and Americans are taking fish and sending them to Australia while we are looking on. There were 6,000,000 fish-eating people in the Central American countries, and the export of fish to those countries would make quite an industry. Central America and Mexico imported cereals, manufactured goods, agricultural implements, cotton, iron, cordage, lumber, coal and coke, and other goods, and in many of these goods Canada could compete favorably with

the United States. While he was in Ottawa, Capt. Yates said he had heard that Sir Richard Cartwright had been approached by an English firm who wanted a subsidy for a similar line on the Atlantic coast running from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Central America and the Indies. British Columbia merchants, Capt. Yates urged, should not lose an opportunity of doing their utmost to get this trade, for it was certainly a matter of vital importance to the province and the Dominion. Capt. Yates then retired, and several other matters were attended to by the council.

The secretary read a communication from Senator McInnes asking if the board were in sympathy with a resolution which he enclosed asking that a telegraph line be established in the Dominion of Canada. A telegram having been already sent to Senator McInnes saying that the council were in sympathy with the resolution, and recommending that the proposed line be established in British Columbia, the latter was received and filed.

In reference to the letter from Capt. John Irving complaining that Indians were looting the wrecked steamer Wilapa, which had been purchased by him, and asking for their arrest, the secretary said that a telegram had been sent to the minister of marine asking that the Quadra be sent up to look into the matter and make the arrests, and Messrs. Esler and Price, M. P.s, had been communicated with on the subject, asking them to bring the matter to the attention of the minister. Capt. Gandin had, the secretary said, received a telegram from the minister of marine asking him to report as to whether the Quadra was available. But what had been done he did not know.

In asking for the arrest of Mr. Fletcher, he had noticed some remarks in the eastern press that the Board of Trade was being used for private matters. He did not like to see the board made use of for private purposes. It was not for them to interfere in this matter.

After some discussion, in which some of the members of the board expressed the view that they should use their influence to have the Quadra sent up as soon as possible, the communication was laid on the table.

Col. Prior, M. P., telegraphed the board in connection with the proposed lease of Stewart river. Both he and his colleague, he said, had protested against the lease being granted. As yet, however, he had not been able to see the minister of the interior, as the minister had been absent from Ottawa for some time. This was received and filed, as was a letter from the New Westminster Board of Trade on the same subject.

The petition being circulated asking that the request which the Bell Telephone company propose to present to the governor general in council asking for permission to raise their rates, be not granted, was read and laid on the table. The petition has already been published in full.

AWFUL HEART DISEASE.

Death Charmed Away Under the Spell of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—More Wonderful than a Fairy Tale—The Story of Mrs. Goodhouse, of Willacott, Ont.

Where disease has affected the heart the remedy to be applied must be speedy in its effects or all may be lost. Mrs. Goodhouse, of Willacott, Ont., says: "Cold sweat would stand out in great beads upon my face, because of the intense suffering from heart disease. I often felt that the death struggle was at hand. No medicine gave me help until I used Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. In thirty minutes the severe pain was removed, and after taking little more than one bottle the trouble had vanished. I know of nothing of it to-day." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Capt. Lloyd, C. P. Miller, W. A. Skank, L. Mattis, A. Wing, G. W. Blake, C. Van Gooten, A. N. Pelly, Miss Mayo, John Dugan, Mrs. Dugan, Miss Dugan, Capt. Freeman, J. Morrison.

Per steamer Charnier from Vancouver—J. J. Cook and wife, E. J. Senkirk, Mrs. Senkirk, J. Harvey, Mrs. Vangun, Master Vangun, J. H. Senkirk and wife, Mrs. Richards, L. Brown, H. P. Sinaard, J. Philpot, Rev. Mr. Lough, Rev. W. Bear and wife, Rev. Mr. Hicks and wife, H. Hicks, Capt. H. H. Matlock, Mrs. Sampson, E. E. Rand, G. T. Marsh, C. F. Law, J. Barnett, E. S. Barnard, A. C. Flumcroft, C. E. Jones, J. L. Beckwith, G. M. Leitch, W. J. Taylor, E. A. Wilnot, Capt. Grant, G. N. Davidson, J. D. Galloway, N. A. Silverthorn, Miss McGuire, E. Knox.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—Mrs. Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, J. M. Marshall, J. W. Meier, Speldash, E. G. La Farge, Miss Lamont, Mrs. Lamont, J. Townsend, G. Catelan, J. A. Laxet, Geo. Sheedon, S. Taylor, J. Fox, Taylor, M. Co., E. J. Horne, E. Vanning, S. Marshall.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—J. Perry & Co., G. Marsden and G. N. Exp. Per steamer Charnier from Vancouver—Langley & H. Brox, H. B. Co., Fisher & L. E. Wall & Co., M. Davies, Lowenberg & Co., Order Col. In Rev. R. P. Bithet, Can. Paint Co., J. Fullerton, B. O. Furniture Co., Hickman, T. H. Fuller, C. O. Morley, M. W. Walt, F. W. Van Stickle, J. Johnson, E. A. Morris, W. Wilson, Lena & Leiser, J. Pierce, J. Hancock, Lyman Bros., Gilmore & McLeod, J. J. Edwards, C. R. Smith, W. J. Feidray, M. Hattenbury, Alton T. W. H. Co., E. E. Ry, Marlin & Co., Fannier, R. E. Cooper, Speed Bros., T. Turner, T. R. Cusack, T. N. Hibben, Dum Exp.

Per steamer Kingston from the Sound—McKillean & A. Patton, R. C. Fruit, R. L. Goodover, Ames Holbrook, Sinclair & Co., F. R. Stewart, N. Roberts, Mount Holman & Co., B. C. Elec. Ry, F. R. Stewart, H. E. S. Per steamer Unatilla from San Francisco—A. W. Vowell, Albion Iron Works, Armour, F. G. Co., B. H. Jamieson, B. & K. M. Co., B. C. Furniture Co., Capt. McIntosh, E. P. Bithet & Co., D. H. Ross, E. B. Marvin, E. G. Prior, Schidder, G. Powder Co., House Fly G. M. Co., R. P. Bithet, H. B. Co., J. Korman & Co., John Barnard, J. A. Clearburn, Bank of B. C., I. & H. Bros., Leumann Bros., Nicholls & R. Shelby & L. Co., Shalloway & M. E. T. Engelhardt, F. McGuire & Son, R. P. Bithet, R. Baker & Son, R. Lettice, S. J. Pitts, Speed Bros., S. Taylor, T. Shaw, Taylor, M. Co., the Colonist, T. Shorholt, Hickman T. H. Co., Turner & Co., V. J. P. Brewster Co., Wilson Bros., Rogers & C. F. R. Stewart, McMillan & H. Diamond, Hylton & Co., Hylton & Co., Winch & R.

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This is the cradle in which there grew that thought of a philanthropic brain: A remedy that would make life new For the multitudes that were racked with pain.

'Twas sarsaparilla, as made, you know By Ayer, some 50 years ago.

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was in its infancy half a century ago. To-day it doth "bestride the narrow world like a colossus." What is the secret of its power? Its cures! The number of them! The wonder of them! Imitators have followed it from the beginning of its success. They are still behind it. Wearing the only medal granted to sarsaparilla in the World's Fair of 1893, it points proudly to its record. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record.

50 Years of Cures.

COMOX NEWS.

Mr. Eli Howland has brought in some specimens taken from a claim not far away, said to be eight to ten feet in thickness, and well defined. It is mostly white quartz, with some peacock intermixed, and looks to be very rich. He has named it the Kate Brown.

On Thursday the Hamilton Creek Mining company, formed May 6, held a meeting at Dr. Dalby's office. Dr. Dalby was made chairman; John L. Roe, secretary-treasurer, and Stephen Dowell, superintendent. It was agreed to go ahead and develop the claims. In addition to the above persons, there are in the company P. F. Scharschmidt, J. J. McKim, David Ennis and Frederick Parks. The secretary-treasurer was directed to write to Mr. James Dunsmuir in regard to the purchase of the land included in the claim. Two men will go to work on Tuesday (this morning) upon the claim. The copper is the richest yet found. The best paying copper mine in Michigan only pays from 3 to 6 per cent., while the Bonnie Jack mine more than double this, is rich in gold and has some silver. Weekly News.

Diamond Jubilee hearth rugs at Wellesboro. Ask to see this unique memento of Her Majesty's gracious reign.

ONE HONEST MAN.

To the Publisher: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will send them the complete plan pursued by which I was permanently cured of health and manly strength after years of suffering from weakness, loss of vigor, sexual discharges, and lack of development.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and exploited by the quacks and I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, an honest, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make his certain means of cure known to all. Unsolicited endorsements from my grateful friends who have been cured through my free advice:

Mr. Mulford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness." Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, is the wish of a cured friend.

"Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter of acknowledgment from you, and I am honored that you did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicine that I had not ordered."

"I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press."

In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp: MR. WM. T. MULFORD, Agent's Supplies, P. O. BOX 39, ST. HENRI, QUE.

Kokanee Creek Shares.

The Company owns four claims in Slokan, near the greatest mines.

An expert says: \$2,000 will make a shipper of the Iron Bound, which is on the Molly Gibson vein.

They also own two claims near the Enterprise mine on Ten-Mile Creek, with 22-inch paystreak, assaying 180 ounces of silver and \$500 in gold; ledge traceable through both properties.

The Capital Stock is only \$250,000, in 25 Cent Shares.

Vendors' stock pooled for six months. Directors are composed of reliable business men residing in the province.

25 CENTS per share, fully paid up and non-assessable. Second issue not less than 10c.

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These claims are situated at the head waters of Kokanee Creek, on the divide between Alsworth, Sandon and Slokan City. A ledge 8 to 10 feet runs through these claims, carrying a paystreak 15 inches to two feet of high grade galena, assaying 300 ozs. silver and 90 per cent. lead.

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NOTICE.

St. Lawrence street from Blincoe street to Dallas road, and Simon street from St. Lawrence to Dallas road, are closed to traffic.

R. A. WILLIAMS, City Engineer.

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